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THE CLEAR VISION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I did but dream. I never knew
What charms our sternest season wore
Was never yet the sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before.
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on yon hills of snow,
And never learned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines.

Did ever such a morning break,
As that my eastern windows see?
Did ever such a moonlight take
Weird photographs of shrub and tree?
Rang ever bells so wild and fleet,
The music of the winter street?
Was ever yet a sound by half
So merry as you school-boy's laugh?

O Earth! with gladness overfraught,
No added charm thy face hath found;
Within my heart the change is wrought,
My footsteps make enchanted ground.
From couch of pain and curtained room,
Forth to thy light and air I come,
To find in all that meets my eyes
The freshness of a glad surprise.

Fair seem these wintry days and soon
Shall blow the warm west winds of spring,
To set the unbound rills in tune,
And hither urge the bluebird's wing
The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods
Grow misty green with leafing buds,
And violets and wind-flowers sway
Against the throbbing heart of May.

Break forth, my lips, in praise, and own
The wiser love severely kind;
Since, richer for its chastening grown,
I see, whereas I once was blind.
The world, O Father! hath not wronged
With loss the life by thee prolonged;
But still, with every added year,
More beautiful thy works appear!

As thou hast made thy world without,
Make thou more fair my world within;
Shine through its lingering clouds of doubt;
Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin;
Fill, brief or long, my granted span
Of life with love to thee and man;
Strike when thou wilt the hour of rest,
But let my last days be my best!

For the Bucks County Gazette.

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

BY J. D. A.

Some time since, the GAZETTE contained a remembrance of "poor John Fitch," as he pathetically called himself, when near the close of his life of trial and disappointment, which caused a hope to spring up, that the subject would be pursued further, and that the younger readers particularly might be made acquainted more fully therewith, and shown that his most ardent prediction as to the ultimate success of his darling enterprise—steamboat navigation—was more than realized.

It may here be remarked that many years since, an Ohio paper contained a statement that the original model of Fitch's steamboat which he tried on the mill-pond near Davisville, in this county, was in possession of a family in Circleville, in that state, which, if true and can be found, should have a place in the coming Centennial Exposition.

Subsequently we have been delighted by the beautiful sketch of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer, and in view of the widely extended settlements west of the Missouri, and thinking that doubtless there are many who have never heard of the early explorers; whilst many others know there was a Lewis in command of an exploring party early in the present century, may not be aware that his career was ended by suicide. Therefore, as an incentive to further inquiry in relation to the toils and dangers attending that exploration, and the melancholy end of the brave chief, has prompted to collate the following.

This expedition was by direction of Congress, which body acted upon the special suggestion of Thomas Jefferson, then President. Of that important undertaking, Jefferson wrote about the year 1813, that Meriwether Lewis was born 18th of August, 1774, near Charlottesville, in Virginia. At an early age he evinced a great fondness for natural history, when on a farm; but at the age of twenty years, he embarked in more dazzling pursuits, and entered into military life, and at the age of twenty-three was promoted to a captaincy.

It was in the year 1803 that the party of exploration was organized, and instructed to cross the highlands, and follow the best water communication which presented itself from thence to the Pacific; and Lewis had a very efficient aid in the person of George Rogers Clarke. Captain Lewis left Washington July, 1803, and proceeded to Pittsburg, where necessary equipments were provided for him. The men were selected from the military stations on the Ohio. After many hindrances in the navigation down the Ohio and other obstacles, it was deemed advisable to suspend operations until the following spring.

After various hardships in traversing the vast wilderness, the party returned to St. Louis, September 23, 1806. Captains Lewis and Clarke reached Washington, February, 1807. Congress was then in session, and granted the two chiefs and their followers the donations of lands which they had been encouraged to expect in reward of their toils and dangers.

Lewis was soon thereafter appointed Governer of Louisiana, and Clarke a general of the militia and agent of the United States for Indian affairs. Lewis was highly spoken of as a very efficient executive. He has from early life been subject to hypochondriac affections, which appears to have been hereditary—more particularly from his paternal side; but it seems that the symptoms had not been so strong as to give uneasiness to his family.

Jefferson further observes that at times he saw sensible depression of mind. During the Great Western Expedition, the constant exertion which that required of all the faculties of body and mind, suspended these distressing affections. But after his establishment at St. Louis in sedentary employment, they returned upon him with redoubled vigor, and began seriously to alarm his friends. He was in a paroxysm of one of these when his affairs rendered it necessary for him to go to Washington. He proceeded to Chickasaw Bluffs, where he arrived September 16, 1809, with a view of continuing his journey thence by water. Mr. Neely, United States Agent with the Chickasaw Indians, arriving there two days after, found him extremely indisposed, and betraying at times symptoms of derangement of mind. The rumors of war with England, and apprehensions that he might lose the papers he was bringing on, (the journal of his western expedition) induced him to change his mind, and to take his course by land—through the Chickasaw country. Although he appeared somewhat relieved, Mr. Neely kindly determined to accompany and watch over him. Unfortunately, at their encampment, after having passed the Tennessee one day's journey, they lost two horses, which obliging Mr. Neely to halt for their recovery, the Governor proceeded under a promise to wait for him at the house of the first white inhabitant on the road. He stopped at the house of a Mr. Grinder, who not being at home, his wife, alarmed at the symptoms of derangement she discovered, gave him up the house and retired to rest herself in an out-house, the governer and Neely's servants lodging in another.

It was there he did the deed which plunged his friends into affliction, and deprived his country of one of her valued citizens, whose valor and intelligence was so conspicuous. Jefferson further observes: "It lost too, to the nation the benefit of receiving from his own hand the narrative of his sufferings and successes in endeavoring to extend for them the boundaries of science, and to present to their knowledge of that vast and fertile country which their sons are destined to fill with arts, with science, with freedom and happiness."

So fraught with interest is the subject, that we make a few extracts from a letter written by Alexander Wilson, (the ornithologist,) from Natchez, while on a tour in pursuit of his favorite branch of science:—"I rode six miles to a man's of the name of Grinder, where our friend Lewis perished. In the same room where he expired, I took from Mrs. Grinder the particulars of that melancholy event, which affected me extremely. This house or cabin is twenty-two miles from Nashville, and is the last white man's house as you enter the Indian country.

"Governor Lewis, she said, came thither about sunset, alone, and enquired if he could stay for the night, and alighting, brought his saddle into the house. He was dressed in a loose gown, striped in blue. On being asked if he came alone, he replied, there were two servants behind, who would soon come up. He called for some spirits, and drank very little.

"When the servants arrived, one of whom was a negro, he enquired for his powder, saying he had some in a canister. The servant made no distinct reply, and Lewis in the meanwhile walked to and fro before the door, talking to himself. Sometimes, she said, he would seem to be walking up to her—then suddenly wheel round and back as fast as he could.

"Supper being ready, he sat down, and had eaten only a few mouthfuls when he started up, speaking to himself in a violent manner.

"At these times, she said she observed his face to blush as if it came on him in a fit. He lighted his pipe, and drawing his chair to the door, sat down, saying to Mrs. Grinder, in a kind tone of voice: 'Madam, this is a very pleasant evening.' He smoked for some time, then quitted his seat and traversed the yard as before. He again sat down to his pipe, and seemed more composed, and casting his eyes wistfully toward the west, observed what a sweet evening it was. Mrs. Grinder was preparing a bed for him, but he said he would sleep on the floor, and desired the servant to bring in the bear-skins and buffalo robe, which were spread for him.

"It now being dusk, the woman went to the kitchen and the men to the barn, which is about two hundred yards distant. The kitchen is only a few paces from the room where Lewis was, and the woman being alarmed could not sleep, but listened to him walking backward and forward for several hours, and talking aloud, as she said, like a lawyer.

"She heard the report of a pistol and a heavy fall on the floor, and the words, 'O Lord!' immediately after she heard another pistol, and in a few minutes she heard him calling out—'O madam, give me some water to heal my wounds.' The logs being open and unplastered, she saw him stagger back and fall against a stump, which stands between the kitchen and the room. He crawled for some distance and raised himself by the side of a tree, where he sat about a minute. He once more got to the room,—afterward he came to the kitchen door, but did not speak. She heard him scraping the bucket with a gourd for water—but it appears the cooling element was denied him.

"As soon as day broke, and not before, (the terror of the woman having permitted him to remain for two hours in the most deplorable situation,) she sent two of her children to the barn, her husband not being at home, to bring the servants; and on coming in they found him lying on the bed. He uncovered his side and showed them where the bullet entered; a piece of his forehead was blown off, and had exposed his brains, without having bled much. He begged they would take his rifle and blow out his brains, and he would give them all the money he had in his trunk. He often said—'I am no coward, but I am so strong, so hard to die!' He expired in about two hours, or just as the sun arose above the trees. He lies buried close by the common path, with a few loose rails thrown over his grave.

"I gave Grinder money to put a fence 'round it from the hogs and wolves, and he gave me his written promise he would do it. I left the place in a very melancholy mood, which was not much allayed by the prospect of the gloomy and savage wilderness which I was just entering alone."

It was soon after this letter was written that another composed the following lines, which I found more than a quarter of a century since, in a shattered number of the *Star of Freedom*, published at Newtown, by Simeon Sigfried. There was no credit given to where the piece originally appeared, but I suppose it was the *Port Folio*, a literary magazine of great excellence, (published in Philadelphia,) in which perhaps the larger portion of Wilson's literary productions—except his work on ornithology—originally appeared, and should not be lost. They are certainly a touching tribute.

THE GRAVE OF LEWIS.

Far hence be each accusing thought;
Let tears of silent sorrow flow;
Pale pity consecrates the spot
Where poor lost Lewis now lies low.

This lonely grave—this bed of clay,
Neglected—dug the pathway near;
Unfenced from midnight beasts of prey,
Excites affliction's bitterest tear.

The soldier brave, of dauntless heart—
The chief beloved, the comrade dear,
Of honor'd worth, the mortal part
Moulders in sacred silence here.

His was the peril, glory, pride,
First of his country to explore,
Whence vast Missouri's currents glide—
Where never white-man trod before.

Her roaring cataracts he scal'd,
Her mountains of eternal snow;
There his brave band the rivers hailed
That westward to the ocean flow.

Subdu'd by boldness, and amazed
At daring deeds unknown before,
The hordes of Indian warriors gazed,
And loved them for the hearts they bore.

Far down Columbia's foamy steeps,
He led his brave adventurous band—
Plow'd the Pacific's billowy deeps
And stood triumphant on the strand.

Twice fourteen months of peril past,
Again the Alpine snows they spurn;
Their country ope's to view at last,
And millions welcome their return.

The learn'd on Europe's distant land
With joy the great arrival hail;
And fame on tip-toe ready stands
To spread the wonders of their tale.

Oh! sad reverse! O, mournful end
Of this high destiny so dear;
He, lov'd chieftain of their band,
Fell friendless and unhonor'd here.

The anguish that his soul assail'd—
The dark despair that round him flew,—
No eye save that of Heaven beheld—
None but unfeeling strangers knew.

Bereav'd of hope's sweet angel form,
Griefs rose on grief, and fears on fear;
Poor reason perished in the storm,
And desperation triumph'd here.

Fast poured the purple stream of life—
His burning lips one drop did crave;
Abandoned 'midst the bloody strife,
He sunk unfriended in the grave.

Unhappy youth! here rest thy head—
Belov'd, lamented by the brave;
Tho' silent deserts round thee spread,
And wild-beasts trample on thy grave.

Here reap the peace life could not give,—
But while thy own Missouri flows,
Thy name, dear Lewis, still shall live,
And ages yet lament thy woes.

Lone as these solitudes appear,
Wild as this wilderness is spread,
Affection's steps shall linger here,
And breathe her sorrows o'er the dead.

The Indian hunter, slow and sad,
Who wanders with his rifle near,
With solemn awe shall hither tread
To mourn a brother hunter here.

The pilgrim boatman on his way,
Shall stand this humble grave in view;
"Here Lewis lies," he'll mournful say,
While tears his manly cheeks bedew.

Far hence be each accusing thought—
With his my kindred tears shall flow;
Pale pity consecrates the spot
Where poor lost Lewis now lies low.

MARCH.

February went out with such a friendly nod that everybody was sure the backbone of the Winter was broken. It was high time, we all felt, that it was broken. Old Death has reaped with too sharp a sickle since November; the bills of mortality in this and neighboring cities during some weeks equaling those of the same space of time in other years during the prevalence of a fatal epidemic. Not only very old persons and feeble children succumbed in great numbers to the intense cold, but strong men were unable to sustain the shock of the violent changes from a temperature of 6° below zero to Spring-like, muggy days, laden with malarious fog. The weather, in fact, played the part of Aladdin's carpet, and often whisked us in an hour from Arctic cold to the clammy, warm spring sickness of Florida.

We are all impatient to sing madrigals of "Spring, gentle Spring." The dry goods dealers hurry their rapturous description of organdies besprinkled with ferns and chip hats covered with roses, before the market. The beauty of flower-crowned May is perceptible for the first time to stout business men who have been dosing with pectoral sirup or swathed in porous plasters all Winter. They make haste to rejoice with the first warm breath of air, and, what is more important, if they do not betake themselves to a may-pole in the open air, are apt to dispense with sirup and porous plasters. Now March, according to the old poets, who apparently had nothing else to do but find out characters for the months and laud or abuse them afterwards, is a blustering, fickle fellow, likely to change his mind. The defenses against him should be more carefully watched than those of the depth of Winter. Fires are left to smolder down in the warmth of the day until the house is thoroughly chilled, and a sudden damp wind springs up in the afternoon and carries disease and death into the open windows. "Till May be out, Ne'er cast a clout," is counsel as good as homely. A handful or two of rock-salt added to the morning's cold or tepid bath is an excellent preventive of colds, as effectual defense against the frosts and changeable winds of our Winter as was Richard's chain armor against the "thousand pricking lances" of his foes. It is better, too, to keep a low fire burning in the grates until the last of May. The walls of basements and foundations of the houses are thoroughly damp, after so severe a Winter, and require more rapid means of drying than the feeble Spring sunshine; besides this the outside air is laden with unwholesome vapor, which the burning fire helps to purify before it enters the lungs.

Mothers nowadays are apt to hold themselves as far wiser than those of the past generation, inasmuch as each one of them has her favorite system of medicine, and practices herself in a domestic way. She is ready with her packs or sitz treatment for every ailment in the household, or she carries hot book and box of homeopathic pellets, or if she adhere to allopathy, bewilders her physician by her familiarly (amounting to contempt) with nerve-centers and gastric juices. But with all her theories of cure, she neglects the simple means of prevention far more than did her grandmother, and knows less about them. Women who personally nursed and tended their children from the cradle to manhood learned hygienic truths by hard, sore experience, and were strict in enforcing them, although perhaps they could give no reason for the faith that was in them. Our theoretical women laugh at the old-fashioned candle cup that welcomed the baby into the world, and at the mother's long season of rest as much as at the candle. For the lack of that rest eight out of ten modern mothers are weak, diseased women at middle age. It was the old-fashioned belief that there was a certain fatal influence in the Spring air, against which our grandmothers fought by means of flannel wrappings and woolen stockings worn until June, and doses of nauseous teas and barks administered to each child as soon as he was awake. Now it appears from reports of our foremost physicians that they have lately discovered the "health standard of this country to be lower in the Spring than at any other season." This fact is ascribed partly to the nervous exhaustion succeeding the Winter's work in the commercial and professional classes, and partly to the malarial poison exhaled from the drying earth. The old-fashioned treatment, therefore, was not far wrong. Warm and comfortable clothing is the best defense which we can make against the foggy damp and death. While on the other hand, if we do not actually resort to tonics, every effort should be made to reinvigorate the failing system. Necessarily, the rich and even gross food which we can digest in Winter is rejected now, and the lighter vegetable diet of the Spring takes its place. But the change should not be too sudden; care should be taken that the supply of phosphates be kept up in some articles of daily diet. The "Spring fever," in a word, which will attack all of us before many days, is not a hypochondriac fancy, but a symptom of an actual loss of vitality and lowering of the whole physical system, and is not to be laughed away or fought down, but met with rational care. Body and brain have done their Winter's work well; let us humor them a little, give them as many holidays as we can, and, above all, put no faith in March or his promises. He is a treacherous fellow, and plays many tunes on his windy pipe, but the most of them are meant for funeral dirges.—*Tribune.*

AFTER THE FUNERAL.—It was just after the funeral. The bereaved and subdued widow enveloped in millinery gloom was seated in the sitting-room with a few sympathizing friends. There was that constrained look, so peculiar to the occasion, observable on every countenance. The widow sighed.

"How do you feel, my dear," observed her sister.

"Oh, I don't know," said the poor woman, with difficulty restraining her tears. "But I hope everything passed off well."

"Indeed it did," said all the ladies.

"It was as large and respectable a funeral as I have seen this winter," said the sister, looking around upon the others.

"Yes, it was," said the lady from the next door. "I was saying to Mrs. Slocum only ten minutes ago, that the attendance couldn't have been better,—the bad going considered."

"Did you see the Taylors?" asked the widow, faintly, looking at her sister. "They go so rarely to funerals that I was quite surprised to see them here."

"Oh, yes, the Taylors were all here," said the sympathizing sister. "As you say, they go but little; they are so exclusive."

"I thought I saw the Curtises also," suggested the bereaved woman, droopingly.

"Oh, yes," chimed in several. "They came in their own carriage, too," said the sister animatedly. "And then there were the Randalls, and the Van Rensalears. Mrs. Van Rensalear had her cousin from the city with her. And Mrs. Randall wore a very heavy black silk, which I am sure was quite new. Did you see Col. Haywood and his daughters, love?"

"I thought I saw them, but I wasn't sure. They were here, then, were they?"

"Yes, indeed," said they all again, and the lady who lived across the way observed:

"The Colonel was very sociable, and inquired most kindly about you, and the sickness of your husband."

The widow smiled faintly. She was gratified by the interest shown by the Colonel.

The friends now rose to go, each bidding her good-bye, and expressing the hope that she would be calm. Her sister bowed them out. When she returned, she said:

"You can see, my love, what the neighbors think of it. I wouldn't have had anything unfortunate happened for a good deal. But nothing did. The arrangements couldn't have been better."

"I think some of the people in the neighborhood must have been surprised to see so many of the up-town people here," suggested the afflicted woman, trying to look hopeful.

"You may be quite sure of that?" asserted the sister. "I could see that plain enough by their looks."

"Well, I am glad there is no occasion for talk." said the widow, smoothing the skirt of her dress.

And after that the boys took the chairs home and the house was put in order.

The completed arrangements for the Centennial celebration at Concord, Mass., on April 19, include an address by Ralph Waldo Emerson at the dedication of the statue, a poem by James Russell Lowell, a hymn by Henry W. Longfellow and an oration by George W. Curtis. Judge E. R. Hoar will be President of the day, and Gen. Francis C. Barlow will be chief mashal.

THE TIMELY WARNING.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

"Good night, papa," said a sweet, childish voice.

I looked down in surprise upon the little girl that was standing beside my friend's knee; for though this was our first meeting after a separation of some years, I had supposed him to be childless.

She had entered the room so noiselessly that until she spoke, neither of us had been conscious of her presence.

"Good night, my daughter," said my host, a smile of infinite tenderness softening his rather stern features, and holding out his arms as he spoke.

The child sprang quickly to the shelter of that broad breast, laying her soft cheek lovingly against his.

As he held her thus, stroking as tenderly as a mother might, the shining hair that mingled with his own jetty locks, I thought that I had never seen a prettier picture. She was in form so *petite*, with features almost infantine in their delicacy of outline, he so strong and stately; her complexion was exquisitely fair, and her eyes of the softest blue, while his were black and piercing, and his face bronzed by the exposure to sun and storm incidental to his adventurous life.

A matronly looking woman opened the door, pausing upon the threshold as if reluctant to disturb them.

As soon as my friend observed her, he arose, and blessing the child with a solemnity and tenderness I had never witnessed in him before, dismissed her.

"Not your own daughter?" I said, as soon as we were left alone.

"No; but I could not love her better if she was. She is the most precious of all my earthly possessions, as well she might be. My darling little Kathie! *she saved my life.*"

"What! that slender, delicate child?"

"Yes; and when she was smaller and younger than she is now.

"I will tell you how it was," added my friend; replying more to the look of eager inquiry in my eyes, rather than to anything I had said. It is not a long story."

And pushing toward me a cut-glass dish, of some quaint and curious pattern, filled with heavy clusters of purple grapes, my host settled himself back in his easy chair, and commenced as follows:

"About two years ago, important business called me to A——, in the Western part of Canada. Partly because I was more accustomed to that mode of locomotion, and partly because public conveyances in that section of the country were slow and uncertain, I started on horseback.

"I had been about a fortnight on my way, and was beginning to congratulate myself that I must be near the termination of my journey. It was near sundown, and the sky began to look as if a storm was brewing. I had ridden many hours through a rude, thinly settled country, and began to look anxiously about for some human habitation. It was, therefore, with a feeling of relief that I saw, a few rods ahead of me, what seemed to be a public house. It was so long since I had seen one that, in spite of its dark, dreary appearance, it had a pleasant look to me.

"There were neither trees nor any signs of vegetation around the house, in front of which a crazy-looking sign was creaking in the wind that was rising fast, and upon which could be seen a few letters of what was evidently once—'ENTERTAINMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST,' now nearly effaced by exposure to the weather.

"As I rode up to the door, I saw a stout, middle-aged man sitting upon the rude porch, cleaning a gun.

"'Good evening, friend,' I said. 'Can you tell me how far it is to the village of A——,'

"The man gave me a quick, comprehensive glance, and then dropped his eyes.

"'It is a matter of eight miles,' he replied; 'just beyond Black Forest, the edge of which you can see from here.'

"'You'd better not attempt it to-night,' he added, as he saw I was hesitating as to whether I had better stop, or push ahead, now that I was so near my journey's end. 'There is a storm coming up; besides, a good many travelers have been robbed in Black Forest lately.'

"'I believe I won't risk it, then,' I said incautiously; 'for I have that about me that I shouldn't care to lose.'

"I recalled, afterwards, the sudden brightening of the landlord's eyes as I said this, but it was so brief that it made little impression upon me at the time.

"Remarking that his ostler had gone away on an errand, he took charge of my horse, and taking my saddle-bags in my hand, I entered the house.

"It consisted of a large hall, with a good-sized room on either side. As soon as I stepped in, my attention was arrested by a little girl, in spite of her neglected appearance one of the most perfectly lovely little creatures that I ever saw. I learned, afterwards, that she was nearly nine, but so small and delicate was she, that she looked full three years younger.

"In one of the rooms was a large coarse-featured woman, with a peculiarly disagreeable expression of countenance, engaged in some domestic duties; the other was vacant, and entering it, I took a seat upon the settee.

"The little girl came and stood by the open door, fixing her large, earnest eyes upon me with a mournful intentness of expression that I never saw in any child before or since.

"I smiled, and held out my hand to her.

"To my surprise, she came directly to me.

"Touched by this expression of confidence in an entire stranger, no less than by her exceeding beauty, I took her upon my knee.

"'You are not my papa,' she said, regarding me with the same wistful look, 'but you look like him.'

"'Where is your papa?' I inquired, more for the sake of talking than because I cared to know.

"The child shuddered, and turned pale.

"Just then the landlord entered. He frowned as his eye fell upon the child, and looked uneasy.

"'You must not trouble the gentleman,' he said, in a voice whose harshness was in marked contrast to the smooth, oily tones he had used in speaking to me. 'Get down and go into the kitchen!'

"The child shrank, in mortal fear, from that look; and in spite of my detaining hand, slipped quickly from my knee, and left the room.

"After partaking of a warm substantial supper, I requested to be shown to my room, as I was desirous of taking an early start in the morning.

"The room into which the landlord took me, was an upper one, of good size and comfortably furnished. I observed that there was only one window, and that one very small, and provided with shutters.

"As I was examining my knapsack, with my back to the door, I heard a faint rustle, and turning, I saw the little girl I had observed below, standing in the middle of the room, with an expression upon her countenance, which startled me as much as her unexpected appearance.

'Are you going to stay here to-night?' she said, in a hurried whisper.

"'Yes,' I replied. 'Wouldn't you like to have me?'

"'No, oh no!' she said, with the same look and tone, and shuddering as she spoke. 'This is a dreadful place! I heard them talking about you. Don't stay! If you do, they will kill you just as they did——,

"'Kathie, Kathie!' screamed the harsh voice of the landlord's wife; come down here, this minute.'

"Kathie's eyes dilated with terror; and turning, she glided from the room as quickly as and noiselessly as she had entered.

"Listening, I heard angry voices below; then a sharp cry, ending in piteous sobs, which gradually died away, as if the child was conveyed to some distant part of the house.

"Filled with indignation and alarm, I opened the door, with the intention of interfering; but feeling, upon second thought, how useless any such attempt would be, in my present situation, I closed it, and went to the window. I placed my hand upon the shutters; they were iron, and firmly fixed into the casement!

"It did not take me long to decide what to do. After examining my revolver, to see it it was all right, I took my traps and descended to the bar-room.

"The landlord started, with a guilty look, when he saw me.

"'I have concluded to resume my journey,' I said, in as careless a tone as I could assume. 'Please bring my horse directly to the door.'

"'Every one to his fancy,' said the man, glancing sharply at me from the corners of his eyes; 'but I shouldn't want to be the one to pass through Black Forest, alone, such a night as this.'

"'You forget my trusty friend here!' I said, touching my revolver significantly as I spoke.

"The villian cowered; for he saw, in a moment, that I understood him.

"'I s'pose you know your own business best,' he muttered, sullenly, as he went out for my horse.

"It was with a feeling of joy that I found myself again in the saddle, gloomy and lonely as was the way before me. Yet my thoughts reverted sadly to the sweet child, to whose timely warning I owed so much; and I determined to obtain a search-warrant, and rescue her, if possible, from the cruel hands of those whom I felt could have no legal claim to her.

"I soon struck into the Black Forest, which was composed principally of fir and pine, and to whose dark foliage it doubtless owed its name.

"But soon the faithful creature, that had never failed me before, began to halt, and finally became so lame as to be unable to proceed further.

"Suspecting some treachery, I dismounted.

"The sky had partially cleared, and the moon had risen, but she gave only a fitful light, and had now entirely disappeared under a cloud. But striking a match, I discovered that two sharp pebbles had been skilfully inserted into one of the fore hoofs, and which had been driven, with every step, still further into the bone. I succeeded in dislodging one, but the other defied all my efforts, so tying the animal to a tree by the road-side, I determined to proceed on foot.

"I had hardly done so, when I heard the quick sound of horse's feet along the road. I stepped back in the shadow of the tree, and looked in the direction whence it proceeded, I could just discern the outlines of two horsemen, who reined up within a few feet of the spot where I stood.

"I felt that the odds were greatly against me, but was determined to sell my life dearly.

"'I shouldn't s'pose his horse could have taken him away any further,' said one of them, whose voice I instantly recognized as that of my late hospitable host.

"'Hist! here is his horse,' said the other, as an impatient movement of the animal betrayed his proximity.

"Just then the moon, emerging from a cloud, revealed my form distinctly as I stood, with one finger on the trigger, watching for the first gleam of light to make my aim sure.

"The landlord's eyes fell directly upon me, and with a muttered curse he snatched a pistol from his belt. But he was too late; there was a sharp whistle, followed by a dull, heavy sound, and throwing his hands upward, he fell forward upon his horse.

"As he fell, his pistol, which was at half cock, was discharged, to all appearance mortally wounding his companion, who dropped instantly to the ground.

"But it seems that this was merely a feint; for no sooner did he see that I was off my guard than he fired. Fortunately he aimed too high, and the ball passed harmlessly over my head.

"I sprang forward, and after a brief struggle succeeded in disarming him. Then perceiving that the bone of the knee was shattered, making his escape impossible, I left him, and mounting the fine-looking animal he rode, I resumed my journey.

"It was past midnight when I reached A——; and broad daylight when, accompanied by a magistrate, a *posse* of constables, and several of the villagers, I returned to the scene of my night's adventure.

"The landlord lay just as he had fallen, his pale face turned up to the rays of the rising sun. The other villain had managed to crawl away, but was soon tracked and secured.

"We then went in a body to the tavern. There was no one in the house but the woman, who, though she seemed at first a little startled at our entrance, manifested the most stolid indifference, even when told of the fate of her husband. As she was believed to be accessory to his crimes, she was taken into custody.

"To my surprise and disappointment, little Kathie was no where to be found. It was in vain that I questioned the woman, endeavoring, by alternate threats and bribes, to obtain some clue to her fate; she maintained a sullen silence.

"They had all gone; but I still lingered, thinking sadly of the dear child, whom I was constrained to fear in saving my life had lost her own, when I heard a faint cry. I put my ear to the floor, whence it seemed to proceed, and it was repeated. As quick as thought I removed some straw that was lying upon the floor, revealing a trap-door. I lifted it up, and there, in a dark, damp, noisesome hole, was poor little Kathie, almost fainting from terror and exhaustion.

"My joy in finding her you can well imagine; and as for her, she clung to me as we cling to the only friend we have.

"The man was tried and executed, the woman turning state's evidence. He confessed upon the scaffold to the murder of a number of travellers, among whom was Kathie's father.

"As soon as my little *protege* was able to travel, I took her with me to the States.

"Though the very idea of parting with her was a painful one, a sense of duty induced me to write to her nearest male relative, an uncle, residing in Ohio, stating what I had ascertained in regard to his brother's fate, and the singular Providence which had given his little niece so strong a claim upon my love and protection.

"But he had a large family of his own; and though he would have given a home to his brother's child had she stood in need of it, upon learning the circumstances, very willingly relinquished her to me.

"She has lived with me ever since, growing nearer and dearer to my heart every day.

"'So, you perceive,' said my friend, in conclusion, 'that I did not speak lightly when I said that little Kathie saved my life! And I have sometimes thought,' he added, his expressive eyes growing soft and misty as he spoke, 'that she has done much toward making it worth the saving; for never, until I felt the clinging of her little arms around my neck, did I realize the full import of those holy words, '*Of such is the kingdom of heaven.*'"

And as I looked upon him, and thought of the one great sorrow that had darkened his youth, turning to bitterness the sweet spring of domestic affection, and the life he had led since, so calculated to draw out the harsher and sterner part of his nature, I thanked God for the angel he had sent to him, in the form of a little child.

THERE'S NO DEARTH OF KINDNESS.

There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers!
Outward we are spurning—
Trampling one another!
While we are truly yearning
At the name of "Brother!"

There's no dearth of kindness
Or love among mankind,
But in darkling loneness
Hooded hearts grow blind!
Full of kindness tingling,
Soul is shut from soul,
When they might be mingling
In one kindred whole!

There's no dearth of kindness,
Tho' it be unspoken,
From the heart it sendeth
Smiles of heaven in token
That there be none so lowly,
But have some angel touch;
Yet, nursing loves unholy,
We live for self too much.

As the wild rose bloweth,
As runs the happy river,
Kindness freely floweth
In the heart forever.
But if men will hanker
Ever for golden dust,
Best of hearts will canker,
Brightest spirits rust.

There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers!
O cherish God's best giving,
Falling from above!
Life were not worth the living
Were it not for Love.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, in his lectures at Yale on preaching, gives the following instruction as to how to prepare a sermon: Be sure your theme is one that the public can understand. Be sure your theme is great enough for a sermon. Have an aim in each sermon, and do not enter on it because you must preach something. Consider the time, place and other conditions as affecting yourself and the people in the preparation of your sermons. Take a subject as far as possible with which you are in sympathy. The reader must not suppose that he may preach well by simply following these rules, however, because in another place Dr. Hall claims that a classical education is a necessary qualification.

An old maid don't know what it is to bend over the children's little white bed, softly pat their curly heads, and hear one of them growl: "Now, then, Sam, keep your paws off'n me, or I'll bat you in the eye."

The playful lamb does not sing the music of opera-bouffe, but Offenbaas.

LIFE.

BY CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Life, believe, is not a dream
So dark as sages say;
Oft a little morning rain
Foretells a pleasant day.
Sometimes there are clouds of gloom,
But these are transient all;
If the shower will make the roses bloom,
O why lament its fall?
Rapidly, merrily,
Life's sunny hours flit by,
Gratefully, cheerily,
Enjoy them as they fly!

What though Death at times step in,
And calls our best away?
What though sorrow seems to win,
O'er hope, a heavy sway?
Yet hope again elastic springs,
Unconquered, though she fell;
Still buoyant are her golden wings,
Still strong to bear us well.
Manfully, fearlessly,
The day of trial bear,
For gloriously, victoriously,
Can courage quell despair!

From Old and New.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

In former years we have presented plans of various kinds by which people of small property or living only on wages or salaries, ("salaries" is the genteel word for "wages,") can become owners of a homestead by some one of the many forms of co-operation now in practical use. We have spoken, also, of the pains taken by Mr. Josiah Quincy of Boston to bring the subject of homestead ownership to the notice of the thousands, nay, millions, who, in America, may make themselves owners of their houses, instead of perpetually paying rent for the houses of other people. Mr. Quincy has lately published another of his useful pamphlets on this subject, and has therein discussed, more fully than ever before, the remarkable experience of the Philadelphians in purchasing homes by small monthly installments, hardly greater, and sometimes much less, than the rates of rent would be for such houses, if hired. From this pamphlet, from Mr. Edmund Wrigley's "Workingman's Way to Wealth," and from the recent correspondence of the American Social Science Association, which is now investigating the question, we have condensed a brief statement of what must be regarded as a wonderful modern application of an ancient principle. The results attained in Philadelphia would delight the heart of that Boston-born Philadelphian, Dr. Franklin, whose maxims adorn the text of Mr. Wrigley's book. And what gives them a peculiar value is the shortness of the period in which these results have been reached. It is hardly five and twenty years since the first Philadelphia building associations were chartered; and now they have increased to five or six hundred in that single city. Kindred associations are recognized and protected by law in about two-thirds of the States of the Union; but nowhere are they so numerous or so thriving as in the city of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin, where they represent a capital of more than a million dollars.

The first law passed in Pennsylvania to encourage and regulate building associations was a quarter of a century ago, April 22, 1850, and only permitted them to be organized in the three counties of Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and Berks. The charters then granted could run but for ten years; and the number of shares (at a par value of two hundred dollars) could not exceed five hundred; giving a capital, when all paid in, of only a hundred thousand dollars. But, soon after, the number of shares was increased to twenty-five hundred, giving an ultimate capital to each company, if all paid in, of five hundred thousand dollars. Gradually other counties in the State were allowed such associations; and finally, in April, 1859, a general law was passed, permitting them to be formed in all parts of Pennsylvania. Under this last act, now sixteen years in operation, the great prosperity of the Philadelphia building associations has attracted so much notice, that a synopsis of the law deserves to be given. It opens thus:—

"At any time when ten or more persons may desire to form a mutual saving fund, loan, or building association, they shall make application for a charter, &c., *provided*, that no charter granted be for a longer period than twenty years. The capital stock shall at no time consist of more than twenty-five hundred shares of two hundred dollars each, paid by installments, no periodical payments to be made exceeding two dollars on each share;" that is, one per cent. of two hundred dollars. Stockholders who have paid in their installment may, if they choose, withdraw from the association, receiving back what they have paid in, and also some share of the profits accrued; but at no time shall more than half of the funds in the treasury be applicable to the demands of withdrawing stockholders. Each stockholder may borrow money of the association to the value of his shares, and beyond them, by giving security. All loans are bid for at the stated meetings, going to that stockholder who offers the highest premium; and no premiums, fines, or interest thus offered or collected, shall be deemed usurious, though exceeding the Pennsylvania legal rate of six per cent. interest. These are the main features of the law now in force.

Although styled "Building Associations," the companies organized under this law are rather what are called in Germany "People's Banks;" being mutual co-operative companies for saving and borrowing, as well as for lending money. The borrowing feature distinguishes them from our savings banks, out of which the depositors seldom or never borrow; while in the Philadelphia associations, none but depositors can borrow. They are composed entirely of one kind of stockholders, in two classes—borrowers and non-borrowers; and their original capital is derived from the monthly dues paid on account of each share of stock by the holder thereof. The profits are obtained by lending the accumulated monthly installments of dues to such of the stockholders as are allowed to borrow. The chief sources of profit are two:—

1. The premium deducted from any loan on handing it over to the borrower; sometimes amounting to twenty-five per cent. of the loan.

2. The interest on the loan itself; which is paid monthly.

There are also fines for arrears and neglects, and a small margin of profit on the withdrawal of stock. These items of profit are largely increased by the monthly compounding of interest upon them and upon the monthly dues. When the accumulated dues and profits will give to every shareholder two hundred dollars for each of his shares, the association may dissolve; or it may go on through its allotted twenty years by beginning each year a new series of memberships. Ordinarily a "series" will terminate in about ten years, though some run to eleven or twelve years, and others come to an end in less eight years.

If a series closes in ten years, then the average annual profit is eight dollars on each share, and the amount paid in has been a hundred and twenty dollars, if neither fines nor premiums have been paid; that is, if the shareholder has neither been a borrower nor has fallen into arrears. On this supposition, he will have made a profit of thirteen and a fourth per cent. a year on the sums that he has paid in. If business has been so good, and premiums so large, that the series close in eight years, the rate of profit to the shareholder is twenty-seven per cent. Moreover, the shareholder will not have been obliged to make any large deposit of money during those years, unless he has been a borrower; but all his payments will have been in small sums. In this way there will be realized on each share held the sum of two hundred dollars, which has accumulated in from eight to eleven years by sums of money paid or saved, a dollar at a time, month after month; while, if the whole sum thus paid in (say a hundred and thirty dollars) had been deposited in a savings bank, all in one amount, in place of easy monthly payments, it would take about the same length of time to accumulate up to two hundred dollars. Thus, even for non-borrowing members, the investment is a good one.

These Philadelphia associations, however, are of special service to those who wish to borrow money in order to pay for a home; and for this reason they have the name of "Building Associations." And it is chiefly owing to the excellent system we are now describing, that thousands of workingmen in the city of Philadelphia to-day own and occupy their own houses. Many instances are cited of mechanics and laboring-men, who have worked all their lives as journeymen or day-laborers, raising large families of children, and who are to-day worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, all made and saved in building associations. How this is done will partly appear from the fact, that while a tenant who hires a house for fifteen dollars a month, or a hundred and eighty dollars a year, will pay his landlord eighteen hundred dollars in ten years, the same money, if put into a building association, would buy the same house in the same period, provided the occupant can pay also the additional sum of three hundred dollars in the ten years, or, allowing for interests on accumulations, about twenty dollars a year, or a dollar and seventy-five cents a month. That is to say, if paid in the form of rent, the hundred and eighty dollars a year bring the occupant no nearer to ownership at the end of the ten years than he was at the beginning; while by adding twenty dollars a year (paying two hundred dollars instead of a hundred and eighty dollars,) and putting the money into a building association, he has made his purchase at the end of ten years, and no longer has any rent to pay. This operation would require him to own five shares of stock, costing him sixty dollars a year, and to borrow (pledging the house as security) at such a rate that he would pay a hundred and forty dollars a year more in premiums and interest. Or else he may own ten shares, costing him a hundred and twenty dollars a year, and borrow only what will cost him eighty dollars a year. Or, in some other combination of payments, he may deposit with the association two hundred dollars a year, and the result will be as above stated. If he can pay in three hundred dollars, or some larger sum, in a year, then he may buy a better house, or may receive his capital and interest back at the termination of the series to which he belongs, in some other form. If he has borrowed the money to engage in trade, then he gets his notes back at the appointed time, and has his stock in trade unencumbered by debt; and so on through the variety of ways in which he may make his investment profitable, and his borrowing a means of advancement, rather than a drag upon him, as it would be in other circumstances.

The stumbling-block to the uninstructed in this system of loan and investment is the apparently high rate of interest paid by reason of the premiums exacted. "The great objection to be overcome," writes an old actuary who has been devoting himself to working these associations for twenty-five years, "is the apparent excessive interest, which is a myth when properly understood; for naturally, if people paid such excessive interest, it would cause poverty and bankruptcy, instead of which, we here get rich on it." As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, this is a perfect answer to objections; but perhaps it will be made clearer and more satisfactory by a little analysis of the process of borrowing, and the true nature and disposal of the premium paid in.

Once a month, the available funds of the association are offered for lending to the highest bidder in open meeting; and all persons who wish to borrow are allowed to bid, whether shareholders or not. But all whose bids are accepted, if not members already, are required to become such by paying one dollar (that is, one month's dues) on each share they bid for; and this deposit is retained, whether the money is actually loaned or not. The bidder's is then examined, and, if found sufficient, the loan he has bid for is given to him, first deducting from the loan the amount previously due on his shares from the beginning of their series, and also the premium he has agreed to pay. This looks like a heavy discount for the borrower to bear, amounting, as it sometimes does, to more than half the loan on which he nominally pays interest. But in fact the profits of the association, to which he becomes entitled by these deductions from his loan, are so great as to neutralize this heavy discount, and reduce his rate of interest to about what is paid by the customers of safe banks in Boston; that is, from five to eight per cent. The obligation given by the borrower to the association is nominally for the repayment of the whole loan, but really only for the payment of monthly dues on the stock which he takes as security, and legal interest on the loan itself, until such time as the association is able to pay each shareholder the par value of his shares; that is, two hundred dollars. When this result is reached, the association owes the borrower on five shares a thousand dollars; and, if the borrower owes the association a thousand dollars, then one side of the account cancels the other, the loan is paid off, and the house, or other property held as security, is released, and becomes the unencumbered property of the late borrowing shareholder, who finds that he has paid, perhaps, only six per cent. interest on his loan, though at one time it looked as if he were paying fifteen and twenty per cent.

As the final goal of each association is the par value of two hundred dollars a share, the members are interested to have the goal reached in as short a time as possible; and, of course, the greater the yearly profit on each share, the shorter the time. The average time in the smaller associations is eight years and a half; but some series have matured in seven years and nine months. In the latter case, the shareholders paid in but ninety-three dollars, and received back two hundred dollars, getting a clear profit of a hundred and seven dollars, or nearly fourteen dollars a year on an investment of twelve dollars a year. This is an extreme case; but it has occurred. Now it is plain, that the larger the premium paid for loans, the sooner the series will mature, and the larger the profits must be; so that what one loses by paying a high premium, he gains by the less number of years in which he is required to pay dues and interest; and thus his rate of discount is cut down to the average bank rate for good customers, while he is allowed to make his payments by such instalments as banks seldom allow, except in cases of insolvency.

Now we will suppose that a Philadelphian borrows from an association, which, by reason of its large premiums, is able to "wind up" in eight years, a loan on five shares of a thousand dollars, at forty per cent. premium: he would realize six hundred dollars in cash, and thereafter pay ten dollars per month dues and interest, or a hundred and twenty dollars per year for eight years. At the end of that time, he will have paid nine hundred and sixty dollars, (just three hundred and sixty dollars more than he received,) and the debt is paid. If he borrows six hundred dollars in the regular way, at six per cent. single interest for eight years, the interest for that time will amount to two hundred and eighty-eight dollars, which, added to the loan, makes eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars principal and interest, against nine hundred and sixty dollars paid in the same time to the building association; which latter payment is only nine dollars a year, or seventy-two dollars in eight years in excess of six per cent. interest,—a very small sum compared with the privilege it aids one to obtain. Now suppose he were to borrow the same amount (a thousand dollars on five shares) from an association, which, by reason of its smaller profits, is unable to run out in less than ten years and ten months, and were to pay only twenty per cent. premium, he would therefore realize eight hundred dollars in cash, with the premium off, and would, of course, pay the same amount of dues and interest, ten dollars a month, or a hundred and twenty dollars a year; and in ten years and ten months he would pay just thirteen hundred dollars, or five hundred dollars more than he received. Now, let us apply the six per cent. rule to this case also. If eight hundred dollars were borrowed for ten years and ten months, at six per cent. interest, the interest paid for the whole time would amount to five hundred and twenty dollars, making thirteen hundred and twenty dollars principal and interest, or twenty dollars more than would be paid to the association in the same length of time; so that the loan from the association would be actually twenty dollars less than legal interest for the time it is held. It will be seen from the foregoing figures, taken from examples of every-day occurrence, that the objection to premiums, and the charge of oppressive usury, sometimes preferred against this system, fade away on examination, and fair comparison; and, even in cases where a loan results in the payment of a sum slightly in excess of six per cent. interest at the end of the transaction, this excess is a mere atom in comparison with the advantage gained by the borrower, by means of which he attains a position to be reached by the workingman in no other way.

If the same computation is made with Massachusetts' legal rate of interest (now seven per cent.,) the advantage to the borrower in a building association is still more evident; and when it is remembered that the poorer class of borrowers are often compelled to pay eight, ten, or even twenty per cent. on just such loans, the benefits of such a mutual bank as this need not further be enlarged upon. Moreover, it is found, that, among these associations, those which have a small number of *bona-fide* members—among whom may be a few capitalists, but no speculators—are the most profitable and the safest. The same veteran actuary whom we have quoted writes, in regard to the failure of some of these associations:

"The proportion that have failed, to the best of my knowledge, is one in a hundred; and their failure were caused:

1. By the stockholders not having confidence in the managers, and therefore withdrawing their money, when the association went into liquidation for want of capital.

"2. By mistaken judgment in the value of property, and by having loaned upon too much property that was heavily encumbered with first claims.

"3. But the general cause is, that *designing men have got these associations up for their own benefit*, desiring to sell their property to the association by means of a loan from the association; these men being the officers and directors, and voting themselves the money indirectly through another party."

This touch of nature reminds us, that the American Credit Mobilier originated in Philadelphia, also, and about the time that the Building Association Law of 1859 was passed. But our correspondent adds, "These men get tripped up sometimes, and the court makes them disgorge, or go to prison."

Our correspondent says in regard to the number of those associations now in Philadelphia, "There are probably over six hundred. We can enumerate over five hundred, and every little while we discover one more that is doing business, quietly, not advertising, as, indeed, very few do. In the small ward where I live, there are twenty-three associations, and some wards have more than this." (There are about fifty wards and districts in Philadelphia.) "Some associations have from five to ten thousand shares working, which brings up their receipts to ten thousand dollars or twenty thousand dollars a month; but those with which I am connected are managed under a smaller number of shares. Our twenty-five years' experience has demonstrated that these are more profitable; for it takes these large associations ten to twelve years to mature to the value of two hundred dollars per share; whereas we do it in eight years and six months generally. We have many members from different localities; for instance, we receive fifty dollars a month from Boston. We have members in Maine, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Missisippi, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, &c., and therefore receive a large amount of money from outside Philadelphia. We have some capitalists that are carrying at least a hundred shares in twelve or more associations, paying a hundred dollars a month in each association. Some pay a year or two in advance; and some pay up for eight years at the rate of ninety-six dollars a share. We then give a guaranty certificate to pay them two hundred dollars at the end of eight years, whether the association matures or not. A large number of people take a paid-up share for their children in this manner. We lend on property, and on nothing else but our own stock, and take no notes or any promises to pay whatever.

"There are several such associations in Cincinnati, one in Chicago, one in St. Louis, several in New Jersey, Ohio, Mississippi, and most of the Southern and Western States, but none in New York or New England. As to the principles of building associations, our experience shows that all the treatises on the subject do no good, unless practically put into operation by some of the best men and women of the locality organizing, and taking the shares to make up the capital; so that the poor renters may borrow to buy themselves a home. Others will then be induced to save and take shares, finding that it is more profitable than a saving's fund. I send you a report of an association that I started a year ago, in a wagon-house at a cross-roads town of a dozen houses. Since it started, eight new houses have been built out of the money of the association. If you wish to organize a successful building association, do not mix it with anything else: if you do, you will not succeed.

"A well and honestly managed building association is the best devised scheme to benefit the laboring class that is now before the world. The English Government thought so, and in 1835 issued a circular at the government's expense, and had it distributed throughout the United Kingdom, advising and soliciting the people to favor them; and to-day some of the brightest men in parliament are members of them. I send you enclosed the report of an association of which I am a member, which organized in 1852, with only seventy-five shares sold during the first year; that is, we only received seventy-five dollars per month to loan. At that time I was almost ashamed to advocate them; and when I did, people accused me of motives that were hardly honest, at least not creditable. They said I was insane on that one idea—it was a hobby I was riding to death. To-day my most sanguine expectations have been realized. This association has matured to the value of two hundred dollars a share four times since it started. The last time, or fourth, matured on Tuesday, February 2, 1875. During the twenty-three years there has not a single member complained of having lost a cent; but many to-day are richer than I am."

DIPPING CHARLES LAMB.—De Quincy says that Coleridge told him a ludicrous embarrassment which Charles Lamb's stammering caused him at Hastings. Lamb had been medically advised a course of sea-bathing; and, accordingly, at the door of his bathing machine, while he stood shivering with cold, two stout men laid hold of him, one at each shoulder, like heraldic supporters; they waited for the word of command from their principal, who began the following oration to them: "Hear me, men! Take notice of this; I am to be dipped—" what more he would have said is unknown to land or sea-bathing machines; for having reached the word "dipped," he commenced such a fire of "di—di—di—," that when at length he descended, *aplomb* upon the full word "dipped," the two men, rather tired of the long suspense, became satisfied that they had reached what lawyers call the "operati" sentence, and both exclaimed at once, "Oh! yes, sir, we are quite aware of that;" and down they plunged him into the sea. On emerging, Lamb sobbed so much from the cold that he found no voice suitable to his indignation. From necessity he seemed tranquil; and again addressing the men, who stood respectfully listening he began thus: "Men, is it possible to obtain your attention?"

"Oh, surely, sir, by all means."

"Then, listen: once more I tell you I am to be di—di—di;" and then, with a burst of indignation—"dipped, I tell you———."

"Oh! decidedly, sir," and down the stammerer went for the second time. Petrified with cold and wrath, once more Lamb made a feeble attempt at explanation. "Grant me pa—pa—patience? It is mun—un—murder you me—me—mean? Again and a—ga—ga—gain, I tell you I'm to be di—di—di—dipped———" now speaking furiously with the voice of an injured man.

"Oh! yes, sir," the men replied, "we know that—we fully understand it." And for a third time down went Lamb into the sea.

"Oh! limbs of Satan!" he said on coming up for the third time, "it's now too late. I tell you that I am—no, that I was to be di—di—dipped only once."

LINES ON WOMAN.

The following "Lines on Woman" are to be read alternately, the first and second lines, or the first and third, as it may suit the taste or sentiment of the reader:

The bliss of him no tongue can tell,
Who in a woman doth confide;
Who with a woman scorns to dwell,
Unnumbered evils will betide

They fill each leisurable day
With joy and innocent delight;
With cheerless gloom and misery
Are none possessed while in their sight.

They make the dreary path of life
A pleasant journey strewn with flowers;
A dreary scene of peaceful strife,
They quickly change with matchless power.

Domestic joy will fast decay,
Where female influence is not known;
Where'er a woman hold her sway,
A man is in perfection shown.

She's never failing to display
Truth in its native loveliness;
A heart inclined to butchery,
A woman never did possess.

That man true dignity will find
Who tries the matrimonial state;
Who pours contempt on womankind,
Will mourn his folly when too late.

The other evening when a Sixth street father boxed his son's ears as a punishment for impudence, the lad stood before him and remarked: "See here, father, I was reading this morning that the drum of the ear is one of the most sensitive things in the human system. A sudden blow upon the ear is liable to produce deafness, and the practice of cuffing children cannot be too severely censured. It is but a relic of that dark period when a man with a wart on his nose was put to death as a sorcerer."

"What time is it?" asked one passenger of another in a Detroit depot the other day. "Ten minutes to wait," was the answer, as the man looked up at the time-table.

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In remitting sums of money, drafts or money orders should be used; but when neither of these can be obtained, send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

When the late lamented Legislature of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania saw fit to repeal the Local Option Law, and substitute in its stead a stringent license act, it neither pleased the advocates of temperance or satisfied the demands of the liquor dealers and their apologists. Local option was regarded as a first step towards the entire suppression of legal liquor selling in the state. The principle upon which the law was founded was a correct one, and where it was enforced the excellence of its provisions was manifest. As a movement towards prohibition, it was considered an educator that would lead to more effective measures. It was believed that the good resulting from its adoption in some of the counties, would inspire others from time to time to accept the benefits it bestowed, until the great majority of the counties in the state would at last be united in placing this protection of its citizens against the aggressions of liquor dealers. Then when the wisdom of a total prohibitory law was made apparent, by the good effects produced by the local option act, the people of the state would be prepared to send men to represent them in the Legislature pledged to vote and use their influence in favor of total prohibition. The advent of that day, when all traffic in intoxicating liquors would be illegal, and an adequate punishment to offenders provided, was therefore anxiously awaited for, and its coming confidently expected.

But while the friends of temperance regret the adverse action of the honorable gentlemen who frame the laws by which we are governed, it does not follow that the liquor dealers are satisfied with the substitute. In counties like Bucks, where the local option law was not in force, the individuals who deal out intoxicating fluids are not particularly happy. With double the license fees to pay, and penalties four times as severe to undergo, if they violate the provisions of the act, it cannot be viewed in the light of a money-making business as heretofore. In so far, then, as our own locality is concerned, the new license law will not be any detriment to us. The duty of temperance men, if the bill receives the Governor's signature, is to see that the provisions it contains are strictly complied with, and to prevent, as far as lies in their power, any violation of its conditions.

SENATOR WALLACE'S SPEECH.

Pennsylvania's new Senator spoke ably and well last Tuesday, in discussing the Louisiana question. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* thus characterizes the speech: "The speech of to-day on the Louisiana resolution was made by Senator Wallace. The subject has been so often and so ably discussed that it is quite difficult to find anything new to add to what has already been said, but Mr. Wallace displayed unusually keen powers of analysis in dealing with the two different resolutions which had been reported to the Senate by Senators Frelinghuysen and Anthony. He contended that the caucus substitute for the original resolution was broader in his significance, and was intended to meet exigencies which might arise in the future. Mr. Johnson found a parallel case to the one under discussion in the troubles in Tennessee in 1866, and Mr. Wallace found another in the famous Buckshot war in Pennsylvania, in 1838. He quoted from the records to show that there was greater cause to apprehend civil commotion and insurrectionary violence at Harrisburg, in 1838, than there was 1873 and 1875, in New Orleans. The then Governor of Pennsylvania applied to the President of the United States for assistance to preserve the peace, but the reply came back: "Your Legislature is in session, and the authority of your State government has not been exhausted." The speech of Mr. Wallace attracted very general attention, and it was conceded on every side that he acquitted himself creditably. His pleasant, easy manner, and his equally pleasant voice, impressed the hearers favorable, and would have made the most common-place utterances attractive. But the speech was by no means commonplace. It was greatly above the average of the arguments that have been made thus far by the new Senators.

BLOOD WILL TELL.—The following paragraph, which we copy from the Vinton (Iowa) *Journal*, has reference to a transaction between a gentleman residing in Bristol, and well known to us, and Captain William T. Rigby, of Stanwood, Iowa, (who being so far away, we take the privilege of mentioning his name, and in whose veins flows the blood of the grand old protector of the British Commonwealth, Oliver Cromwell.) It would be well if the people of Iowa would take the hint of the editor of the *Journal*, and see to it that they are represented by such men in the councils of the nation.

"A friend of ours relates an incident, which he considers worthy of notice. He owned, several years ago, a fine tract of land near the present town of Stanwood in Cedar county, and living at the time in Pennsylvania, intrusted the agency of the same to a gentleman living in that vicinity. He offered the land to him for $15 per acre, but the latter thought it worth about $12. One day, however, the agent went down to see the land and to his utter surprise found that the Northwestern Railroad Company were staking off the site of the town of Stanwood, and on inquiring was soon assured that there was no question but within a very short time there would be a station house and a village at that point. Now, knowing that this tract of land which lay near by, and which had been offered him for $15 per acre, would at once double in value, what did he do? Send and buy it of course, would be the natural answer. No, here is a noble exception to the rule. The agent wrote the same day to the owner of the land, saying, "I have just learned that the railroad company, are about to build a station house and lay out a town adjoining your land in this county. Your land is increased in value at least double." And the agent afterward paid the narrator of this strange story $28 per acre for the land which he might have had for $15 per acre. That man ought to go to Congress, is all we can say as we recover from the shock our credulity receives, and we realize that such a man lives."

The most remarkable witness that has been on the stand since the beginning of the Beecher-Tilton trial is Miss Bessie Turner, whose examination closed yesterday. She gave a very graphic description of the home life of the Tilton family, narrating particular scenes and acts with the skill of an accomplished actress. Much of her testimony contained in the New York papers is unfit for publication, being far more indecent than the suppressed Woodhull-Claflin report of the scandal. If the evidence she gives is true, the amount of damages Tilton should receive from Beecher for destroying his "ideal home" would be very small.

John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, recently elected to Parliament by the voters of Tipperary, and refused admittance in that body, died last week, just after a second election.

The New York Legislature has refused to pass a law which would permit Mrs. Tilton to testify in the pending case between her husband and Mr. Beecher.

THE RESULT OF PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

Mr. Uri Carruth, editor of the Vineland *Independent*, was shot, and is it is feared mortally wounded, last Friday morning, by Mr. Charles K. Landis, the founder of Vineland and the editor of the Vineland *Weekly*. The immediate cause of the tragedy was the following article which appeared in the *Independent* in its issue of last Thursday:

A prominent Vinelander sat down by the side of his loving wife on the sofa, and looked up in her eyes and called her a duck, and a birdie, and a rabbit, and all the other endearing names. Then he told her he wanted she should learn the use of the revolver, so that in his absence she could protect their home and silverware, and defend the honor of Vineland. Then he went off and bought an elegant seven-shooter and nice target. Then he set up the target in one end of the parlor, and gave her a first lesson in shooting. Then he told her he wanted she should practice every day. Then he went away for a week. When he returned he found the revolver on the other side of the looking-glass. The parlor door resembled a bad case of small-pox, and the furniture looked as though it had been indulging in a wrestle with a Burlington County hail-storm. Did he walk up to his wife and sicken her with endearing names of all the birds and four-footed beasts? Not much; he marched out into the street, in his shirt sleeves, with but one boot on, and that patched over the big toe. Then he went galloping up and down, telling every man he met; confidentially, that his wife was crazy. Thence he went off, and tried to get her into a private insane asylum. Yes, he did, the wretch!

It is stated that the article was read at the breakfast table by Mrs. Landis, who at once interpreted its meaning, the particulars being so peculiarly stated as to leave no doubt as to the persons referred to. Handing it to her husband, she asked him how long such abuse was to continue. On reading the article he became greatly excited and hurried to *The Independent* office, a few doors from his house. Mr. Carruth was absent, and Mr. Landis asked the boy to find him and tell him he was wanted. The boy found his employer in a drug store below. Mr. Carruth started up stairs, saying, "I wonder if this means fight?" As he entered the editorial room he was met by Mr. Landis, who, greatly enraged, thrust the offensive article into his face, and demanded to know if he wrote it. Mr. Carruth replied in the affirmative, when Mr. Landis instantly drew a revolver, but before he could fire, Mr. Carruth ran into the composing-room and started for the rear staircase. Mr. Landis followed, and as Mr. Carruth was trying to open the outer door fired at him. Mr. Carruth immediately sprang forward and fell insensible upon his face, the ball entering the back of the head and lodging in the brain. The report of the pistol soon attracted a crowd to the spot, Dr. Bidwell being among the first to arrive. Mr. Landis, who was standing over his victim when the doctor entered, said "I've killed him; I've killed him. I was obliged to do it. I killed him in the cause of God and humanity. I am sorry for it. I hope he won't die." Deputy Sheriff Cortis was sent for, and at once arrested Mr. Landis. Mr. Landis was at once taken before Justice Laughlin, who committed him to the Bridgeton jail. Mrs. Landis accompanied him. From the jail he telegraphed for Doctors Pancoast and Agnew, of Philadelphia, to attend Mr. Carruth.

Mr. Carruth was conscious when found, and able to make all proper disposition of his affairs, but could give no coherent account of the tragedy.

The latest accounts from Vineland state that Mr. Carruth is still alive. Dr. Gross and other eminent physicians from Philadelphia are in attendance, and say that there is a possibility of his recovery.

The assailant, Mr. Charles K. Landis, who is about 41 years of age, is widely known both in this country and in Europe. He studied law with Mr. B. H. Brewster of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar before reaching his majority. With a Mr. Burns he started the town of Hammonton, now a thriving place. In 1861 he sold out his interest there and purchased the Vineland tract of 50,000 acres, then almost a wilderness, but which now has a population of 12,000, gathered together through his efforts. It is said that he has expended $1,000,000 in advertising alone. In 1868 he was married to a daughter of Commodore Meade of Brooklyn, brother of the late Gen. Meade. The event created considerable excitement at the time, as the bride's father bitterly opposed the match, which was favored by the other relatives. Previous to the marriage, the father was confined in an insane asylum, but was immediately released when the matter was brought to the attention of the courts. Last year Mr. Landis travelled through Europe, and received much attention from public men. He has been actively engaged in real estate transactions and in the milling business. He is a member of the Mesonic fraternity, and also of the State Agricultural Society, before which organization he has annually read valuable papers.

Mr. Uri Carruth, the wounded man, was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Early in life he went to Berlin, Wis., where he established *The Green Lake Spectator*. In 1868 he purchased, *The Vineland Independent*. Mr. Carruth is about 49 years of age and has a wife and five children.

ITEMS CONCERNING WOMEN.

THE Chinese women, according to a work recently published, spend a great part of their time in gossiping, smoking, and gambling. These accomplishments do not come by nature, but require years of assiduous training for the perfection which prevails in polite circles in China. They never dream of playing except for money, and when they have no visitors of their own rank to gamble with, they call up the domestics and play with them. Poorer women meet at some gaming den, and squander large sums of money, or run their husbands in debt, which they are unable to pay at the end of the year, and thus have an excuse for suicide. The married lady rises early, and first sees that tea is provided for her husband, as well as some hot water for his morning wash. Each lady has one or two maids, besides a small slave girl, who waits on the maids, and lights her mistress's pipe. A lady's hair dressing takes her attendants one or two hours. Then a white paste is applied to her face and neck, which is smoothed over and polished when dry. The cheeks and eyelids are next touched with a blush of rose-powder, the surplus rouge remaining on the lady's palm, as a rose-pink on the hand is considered a great beauty. Then they dye the nails red with the blossoms of a certain flower, and finally they dress for the day. Many of them have chignons and false hair; but no hair-dyes are used, for raven locks are common, and golden tresses are not in repute. Many ladies pass a good deal of time in embroidering shoes, purses, handkerchiefs, and before marriage nearly all their days are occupied in preparing for the dreary event of wedding a man whom they have never seen.

A "WOMAN'S Temperance Crusade" has been started in India. A small band of ladies in Calcutta have been holding religious services in the drinking saloon frequented by sailors in Bow Bazar. Their services were held without much opposition from the saloon keepers. Let us hope that their endeavors were followed by good results. None are so interested in seeing society protected against the insinuating inroads of intemperance as the women of every land. It is because they are the chief sufferers from the evil. Their sympathies are more easily moved than men's, and it is not possible for them to witness with patience or indifference the waste of human life, or the prevalence of misery and wretchedness which directly proceed from this fruitful source. Though the woman of Ohio and other states now rest from their labors in behalf of temperance, it seems that their example is still marching on, and their sisters of India are moved thereby.

A NEW EMPLOYMENT for womanly energy has recently been initiated in England that seems to be admirably adapted to feminine ingenuity, activity and tastes. Four ladies of good social position in London have adopted the profession of home decorative artists. They undertake the whole interior embellishment of a dwelling, including the selection of furniture, attention to the upholstering, and the tasteful selection and arrangement of all the ornamental appendages of a well-ordered home. They are said to be excellent artists in their profession, and have already met with marked success. But they have reached this result by serving a regular apprenticeship. It is pleasant to hear of something new that women can do. Indeed, there are a great many old things that are now monopolized by men, that women might manage with equal success and propriety. It is common for a young woman who is obliged to do something, to think either of a school or a store, of sewing or making bonnets. It is simply because these places and pursuits are prominently open for her, and not because they are more suitable for her, or she for them, than anything else. True it is that she is becoming more brave and independent, and is seeking new paths continually, but the cases are exceptional. Many avocations yet untried should claim her attention, and it only needs the example of some one or more that are bolder than the others to overcome the barriers, and make fresh opportunities the common inheritance of the sisterhood. It is energy that wins.

MRS. HOOPER sends this interesting bit of news from Paris to *The Philadelphia Press*: "The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia has recently made a marvelous purchase, in the shape of a bedroom garniture of point d'Alencon lace, which was originally manufactured for Marie Antoinette. The approach of the revolution prevented the unfortunate Queen from becoming its possessor. It was afterward bought by Napoleon I. as a bridal present for Marie Louise, and was again sold after the Hundred Days. After many vicissitudes this regal piece of finery has at last found its way into royal hands once more. It comprises a set of curtains, a counterpane, and six pillow-covers. The lace is as fine as the finest flounces ever worn by a royal bride, and the pattern represents baskets, wreaths, and clusters of roses and lillies in high relief in the delicate net which forms the background of that most splendid of all modern lace the point d'Alencon. The price paid for this marvelous garniture was only 25,000 francs ($5,000). It has never been used, none of its possessors since the days of Marie Louise having ventured to display such a piece of royal extravagance, therefore it may be considered as a great bargain for its new purchaser. It was suggested that it might one day return to France in the possession of a new Empress, the Grand Dutchess Marie being the lady to whose daughter it was recently reported that the Prince Imperial was to be betrothed. But the Grand Duchess unfortunately has no daughter, which is a slight impediment to the projected union."

IT has been decided to introduce drawing as one of the studies in the public schools of Philadelphia. To secure competent instruction, the principal of the Academy of Design for Women, Miss Croasdale, who is a graduate of the South Kensington Art Training School, has been engaged to prepare a system of instruction, and to supply a corps of teachers trained to teach. She is now carrying out these preliminary measures. An effort is also being made to reform the system of teaching music, which for years has occupied much of the school time in a desultory and unsatisfactory way. Prof. Everest of the Girls' Normal School is devoting the results of experience in teaching, and of scientific study of the voice, to preparing the young ladies under his care, who are to be the future teachers in the school, superseding the present visiting "professors," who simply teach the children tunes "by ear." Prof. Everest teaches his pupils to read music correctly at sight, and instructs them in the scientific use of the voice.

A MILWAUKEE paper thinks "it is simply absurd to talk about a woman being qualified to fill every position in life that a man fills. For instance, what woman could lounge around the stove in a country grocery and lie about the number of fish she caught last summer?"

IN a speech delivered before the Constitutional Convention of New York in 1867, George William Curtis said, "it is not good for man to be alone. United with woman in the creation of human society, their rights and interests in its government are identical, nor can the highest and truest development of society be reasonably conceived, so long as one sex assumes to prescribe limits to the scope and functions of the other. The test of civilation is the position of women. Where they are wholly slaves, man is wholly barbarous; and the measure of progress from barbarism to civilization is the recognition of their equal right with man to an unconstrained development. Therefore, when Mr. Mill unrolls his petition in Parliament to secure the political equality of women, it bears the names of these English men and women whose thoughts foretell the course of civilization. The measure which the report of the Committee declares to be radically revolutionary and perilous to the very functions of sex, is described by the most sagacious of living political philosophers as reasonable, conservative, necessary and inevitable; and he obtains for it seventy-three votes in the same House in which, out of about the same whole number of voters, Charles James Fox, the idol of the British Whigs, used to be able to rally only 40 votes against the policy of Pitt. The dawn in England will soon be day here. Before the American principle of equal rights, barrier after barrier in the path of human progress falls. If we are still far from its full comprehension and further from perfect conformity to its law, it is in that only like the spirit of Christianity, to whose full glory even Christendom but slowly approaches. From the heat and tumult of our politics we can still lift our eyes to the eternal light of that principle; can see that the usurpation of sex is the last form of caste that lingers in our society; that in America the most humane thinker is the most practical man, and the organizer of justice the most sagacious statesman."

Bridgewater Notes.

Bridgewater is a quiet old village, on a pleasant hill, overlooking the Neshaminy, and contains about twenty-five buildings, one of which is a very old house, dating far back into the last century, being at one time, I believe, a tavern on the old stage route from New York to Philadelphia, when the creek was crossed by a ferry about half a mile above the present bridge. Its time-stained, thick stone walls, heavy timbers, quaint little old windows, and old-fashioned wide open fireplace, give a peep backward, contrasting well with the rush and hurry and glare of the present time, and if movable, might claim a place on the Centennial grounds. Although we may be quiet and old-fashioned, we have at least one merit, no liquor is sold in Bridgewater. But unfortunately, we are near enough to Bristol to mar somewhat the good effect of our own practice. And we have, like most other places, one grievance—the toll bridge between this place and Schenck's Station. I believe it is the only toll bridge in the county.

Our only manufactory—the steam saw mill, is now idle, and in the market. The situation seems well adapted to manufacturing, being on navigable water, and only one mile from the river. It only needs the right men to take hold and make our town a thriving centre of industry.

Arthur M. Page, who, with "Murdering Jack," robbed L. Loundes of $100,000 in Government bonds at Clarksburg, W. V., last month, and who was arrested and taken to Cincinnati, has disclosed the whereabouts of $50,000 of the bonds, and that amount has been recovered. His companion, "Murdering Jack," is in jail at Columbus. They will be sent to West Virginia on requisition of the Governor of that State.

"Here's another doughmestic difficulty," said a Brooklyn woman as she found her bread heavy.

Yardleyville Matters.

The Yardleyville Lyceum held its last business meeting, of its first session, last Saturday evening, in the Hall, having previously agreed, after Saturday next, the 27th, to adjourn until the 15th of November. Questions were accordingly selected for that evening, appointments made, and the routine of business fully carried out and made a matter of record. The question selected was, "Resolved, That Theatres have a moral tendency," with Jesse H. Smith and Dr. A. Livezey as chief disputants. The doctor took the negative side with J. J. P. Ostrander, Esq., as assistant; and Jos. H. Martin will assist Mr. Smith. The debate for the evening was the Abolition of Capital Punishment, which was advocated by B. F. Livezey, Dr. A. Livezey and L. L. White; and opposed by B. F. Bayley, R. M. Yardley, J. H. Smith and J. J. P. Ostrander, Esqs. Strange to say, the question on its merits, was decided in the negative,—a thirst for more blood. The ladies voting that way, probably on account of one of their number, Miss Rebecca Twining, advocating hanging, and they were unwilling to go back on their own sex. Near the close of the meeting, Dr. A. Livezey made a neat little, kind of farewell speech, which was well received and applauded. When ready to adjourn, some of the members seemed bent upon mischief, and a lively time ensued, but which to chronicle in detail cannot interest the large majority of your readers.

Next Saturday evening, at the New Schoolhouse, a literary entertainment, interlarded with music, will be given under the auspices of the lyceum. The debate will be on the very old question, Resolved, "That every man is the architect of his own fortune," and participated in by Miss Rebecca Twining, Miss Livy H. Cock, Dr. A. Livezey, Jesse H. Smith, J. J. P. Ostrander and L. L. White.

Saturday last was one of great excitement in this village among mechanics, it being announced that the bids to erect the new "Continental" would be opened at 3 P. M. Trenton was represented in force; Newtown, Brownsburg and Morrisville, also had a put. Mr. Slack wisely reserved the privilege of rejecting all bids, and did not bind himself to accept the lowest. The bids were from $4,387 to $5,500, which to put up a three-story building with piazza the whole front or two sides, running 44 by 50 feet, and 44 feet wide, at present prices of lumber, labor, &c., were considered remarkably low. After due consideration Mr. Slack awarded the contract to the Livezey Brothers for about $4,450. Plenty of carpenters are offering for $2 per day and even less. The average pay for bridge carpenters is $2.35.

One fact your reporter modestly notes, that when the "boys" or "bloods" of our village found no "Yardleyville matters" in your last week's issue, they threw down the paper with a remark in reference to the fact.

Hulmeville Notes.

Y. M. C. A.—After the usual opening exercises, the president introduced Wm. Bache, Esq., of Bristol, who delivered a lecture on "Ancient America." The lecture was very interesting and entertaining throughout, and displayed deep study and thought on the part of the deliverer. As an evidence that America was peopled by civilized nations, ages before it was discovered by the Europeans, Mr. Bache spoke of the "mound builders" and their peculiar work, the remains of which can be seen in many parts of America. He also spoke of the writings of the ancients, in which they affirm that there existed a continent in the west, which was inhabited by giants, and the vegetation having immense growth. A great deal of historical information could be, and evidently was gathered from this, judging from the close attention paid by the audience.

E. G. Harrison then read the first of a series of papers, being prepared by him, about the early history of our borough. He gave the names of the persons to whom the first patents were issued for the land on which Hulmeville is built. The first public road through the place extended from Oxford to the "King's Highway," now the Bristol Turnpike, near Andalusia; the ford crossing the Neshaminy was a short distance below the present bridge. The mill was the first built on the creek in this section, which was prior to 1749, (the exact date cannot be ascertained,) from this the name Millford was bestowed on the youthful village, consisting of only two houses and the mill. Mr. Harrison related many incidents and traditional stories, which happened about and previous to this time. It was announced that next Friday evening would be devoted to literary exercises and music. After tendering a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Bache and Harrison for making the evening so pleasant and instructive, the meeting adjourned.

Next Friday being Good Friday, services will be held in the Episcopal church, at 11 A. M. The anniversary of the Sunday School will be held on Easter Sunday.

The removals this spring will not be very numerous in this neighborhood. The following have been announced:—John Praul will remove from his farm to his house in the borough, on Green street; George Tattersall from this place to Philadelphia; John McCoy, from near Hardcorner to the farm of Walter Johnson, formerly owned by James R. Edams, near Hulmeville; Mr. Yates' family, from poverty Cross, Bristol Township, to Hulmeville.

Harry Scott, Esq., son of Garret Scott, formerly a resident of Bensalem, now a leading merchant of Wilton City, Iowa, is paying a short visit to his friends in Hulmeville, having come east for the purpose of laying in his summer goods.

The list of names obtained in support of the plan for a bust of the late Mr. Kingsley, to be placed in Westminster Abbey, is already large, and includes many strong names. Among them are Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Motley, Archbishop Trench, the Bishops of Winchester and Chester, the Duke of St. Albans, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Houghton, Lord Carlingford, Prof. Max Muller, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Sir Arthur Helps, Mr. W. E Forster, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. John Walter, Mr. Anthony Trollope and Mr. Russell Sturgis. It is desired, I believe, to add as many Americans as possible, whose subscriptions may be paid as shall hereafter be arranged. Names may be sent to the Treasurer of the Fund, John C. Thynne, Esq., Little Cloisters, Westminster, London. It is, I think, certain that the bust will be executed. Still another honor to the memory of Mr. Kingsley is proposed by the members of the Chester and Wrexham Society of Natural Science—a society which was founded by him. They will establish a Scholarship for the Encouragement of Natural Science, and also a Kingsley Medal to be awarded from time to time by the Society for original research within the district of the Society's oberations.

Thirty-six students have just been graduated by Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. In an address to the graduates, Dr. John A. Murphy, Dean of the Faculty, said that our schools, where children were cooped up five or six hours a day, and found to study late at night, were destructive to their health. Everywhere was heard the cry, "Education! education!" and the idea of a sound body was forgotten. Ventilation in school-houses, was criminally neglected, and in public buildings generally. There were only two well-ventilated public buildings in this city. And as to tenement houses, the neglect of sanitary precautions in their construction was execrable. It was time Government should interfere, and prescribe and approve plans for this class of human habitation.

Among the articles in a box of donations lately sent to Kansas was a tract entitled "The Wickedness of Gluttony." It must have been rather aggravating, unless, it was intended for the grasshoppers.

Patient to doctors after consultation: "Tell me the worst, gentleman; am I going to die?" Doctors: "We are divided on that question, sir; but there is a majority of one that you will live."

Milwaukee *News*: A Fond du Lac man watched a surgeon amputate another's frozen toe and then fainted away, and got half the whiskey the doctor had brought for the sick man.

The Danbury man tells of a dog that howled half an hour for a death in front of an Elm street house before he discovered that it was a vacant tenement.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

SECTION 1: *Be it enacted etc.*, That the act approved the 27th day March, A. D. 1872, entitled an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2 That licenses for sale of liquors, where not otherwise provided for by special law, may be granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county at the first or second session in each year, and shall be for one year. The said court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying, or making objections to applications for licenses, may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel: Provided, that for the present year licenses as aforesaid may be granted at the third, or any earlier session of said court.

SEC. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor of the proper city or county, as follows, to wit: All cases where the classification shall be $10,000 or more, shall constitute the first class and pay $700; where the classification shall be $8000 and not more than $10000 the second class and shall pay $400: where the classification shall be $6,000 and not more than $8.000 the third class and shall pay $200; where the classification shall be $4,000 and not more than $6,000 the fourth class and shall pay $100; where the classification shall be less than $4 000 the fifth class and shall pay $50: Provided, That no license shall be less than $50: And provided further, That any person licensed the present or any portion of a year shall pay a *pro rata* share of the license fee and the authority granting the license shall designate the classification for that year. And provided further, that no license for bottlers shall be less than $50.

SEC. 4 That any sale made of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the peace of any city or county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500 with the costs of prosecution, and to stand convicted until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding ninety days, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction the party so offending shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1 000 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months nor more than one year, and if licensed shall in lieu of imprisonment forfeit his bond and said license and be incapacitated from receiving any licenses aforesaid for the period of five years thereafter, and any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionery or mineral, or other fountain, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the same conviction and punishment as unlicensed offenders.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the court, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, to award said fine or penalties, as well as proceeds of all forfeited bonds to the city or county treasurer, as the case may be.

SEC. 6. That the constables of the respective wards, boroughs and townships shall make a return of retailers of liquors, and in addition thereto it shall be the duty of every such constable at each term of said court of quarter sessions of their respective counties to make returns on oath or affirmation whether within his knowledge there is any unlicensed place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act, and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of all of said courts to see that this return is faithfully made, and if any person shall make known in writing, with his or her name subscribed thereto, to such constable, the names or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of the witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his willful failure to do so he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to its penalties.

SEC. 7. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer of any person who has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors to excess may give notice in writing signed by him or her to any person not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habit, and if the person so notified at any time within twelve months after such notice, sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, the person giving the notice may in an action of tort recover of the person notified any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed by the court or judge as damages. A married woman may bring such action in her own name notwithstanding her coverture and all damages recovered by her shall go to her separate use. In case of the death of either party the action and the right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his executor or administrator without limit as to damages.

SEC. 8. No persons or persons non-residents of this commonwealth shall engage in selling, trading or vending intoxicating liquor, and no hawker, peddler or traveling agent shall engage in selling for any person or persons who are non-residents, or in vending, trading or contracting in any manner, whatsoever in intoxicating liquor within the limits of this commonwealth.

SEC. 9. Any bond given by any person under the provisions of this act may be canceled after thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given and received by the respective parties thereto: Provided, The sureties to be released from such, or any bond, shall bear no risk pending thereon. In the event of cancelling any bond and the releasing of the sureties the principal shall provide acceptable substitutes if he desires to continue the business, otherwise his license shall immediately be revoked.

SEC. 10. That no license to sell intoxicating drinks shall hereafter be granted to any person until he shall have executed a bond to the commonwealth in the penal sum of $2,000, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the court granting such license, conditioned to pay all damages; which may be recovered in any action which may be instituted against him under the provisions of this act and all costs, fines and penalties which may be imposed upon him in any indictment for violating this act or any other law of this commonwealth relating to selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks, and the said bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said court for the use and benefit of all persons interested therein.

SEC. 11. That it shall not be lawful for any person, without license, to sell to any person any intoxicating drink on any day on which elections are now or hereafter may be required to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to a minor or to a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks.

SEC. 12. That any license heretofore granted shall not be invalidated, and that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors in any city, county, borough or township having special prohibitory laws.

Bristol Table Prices Current.

Bristol, Wednesday Evening, March 24, 1875.

FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Best White Wheat Flour, per bbl	$8.00
Do. Red Wheat, per bbl	7.00
Do. do. per ¼ sack	88
Do. do. per ⅛ sack	45
Graham Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs	2.00
Buckwheat Flour	4.00
FRESH MEATS—	
Beef, roast, per lb	18 to 22c
Beefsteak, per lb	18 to 23
Veal, per lb	10 to 23
Mutton, per lb	12 to 20
POULTRY—	
Chickens (live) per pair, per pound	12
Chickens (dressed) per pound	18 to 20
Turkeys (Dressed) per pound	18
Ducks, per pound	16
Geese, per pound	15
Mince Meat	13
BUTTER, LARD, &c.—	
Butter, best, for table use, per lb	43 to 45
Butter, Tub	40
Butter, cooking, per lb	25
Lard, per lb	18
Eggs, per dozen	30
Cheese, per lb	21
Cheese—Pineapple	33
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—	
Onions, per half peck	30 to 40
Potatoes, per peck	35 to 40
Sweet Potatoes, per peck	50 to 60
N. Y. Plums, per lb	35
Dried Apples, per pound	9 to 12
Dried Peaches, per pound	15 to 18
Dried Peaches, peeled, per lb	30
SUGARS—	
Cut Loaf	13
Crushed	13
Pulverized	12
Granulated	12
A—Standard White	11
B— " "	10
Extra C—No. 1	10
C—No. 2	10
Extra C—Yellow	9
Common Yellow	8
Dried Currants, per lb	12
Dried Cherries, pitted, per lb	38
Raisins, per pound	16 to 25
Prunes, best, per lb	15 to 18
Green Apples per basket	50 to 60
MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—	
New Orleans, choice	90
" " Good to prime	80
" " Fair	80
Porto Rico, choice	56
" " Good to prime	60
" " Fair	85
Sugar Loaf Drips, choice	80
White Drips	70
Choice Syrup	65
Standard Syrup	60
Good Syrup	45
Sugar House, choice	40
" " Good to prime	40
CURED MEATS—	
Uncovered Hams	17
Shoulders, sugar cured	10

☞ Lost.—A silver-plated medium sized door key, on Radcliffe street, between the GAZETTE office and Washington street. The finder will please return to this office.

STOCKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Four Shares of the Union Building Company

Two Shares old stock of the Bristol Building Association.

Three Shares second series of the Bristol Building Association.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF MARIS & SMITH,
Bankers and Brokers,
18 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
Tuesday, March 23, 1875, 4 o'clock P. M.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

There has been no special features in our market to-day, which, although strong, has not witnessed very much trading, the principal operators seeming still to be waiting for something new to turn up. The varying phases of the railroad war are keenly watched by both bulls and bears, but the absence of any fresh developments gives no encouragement to outside operators to venture in the market.

Pennsylvania R. R. was a little more active to-day, the number of sales showing some increase over those of yesterday, but the transactions, with hardly an exception, were all made at 55⅝, at which price the stock closes.

Lehigh Navigation was stronger, opening 50⅛-¼ and selling up to 50⅜, closing 50⅛-⅜.

Oil Creek was weak, opening at 11⅜ and selling off ⅛, closing 11⅛-⅜, with but few sales.

Philadelphia & Erie was in good buying demand, opening 20⅛-⅜, selling up to 20½ on buyers options, and closing 20⅜-½. It was expected that to-day some arrangement regarding the claims of the Pennsylvania R. R. against the Philadelphia & Erie would have been made, but the election of Pennsylvania R. R. directors interfered, it is said, with the meeting of the committee.

Money was in fair demand on the street at from 5 to 6 per cent. Gold opened at 116⅛-¼, sold up to 116⅜, but closes 116. The New York market opened strong, and at about noon touched its highest prices, selling off after that time, but closing strong at better figures.

Erie ranged from 26⅞ to 27. Western Union opened 76⅝, sold up to 77⅛, and touched 76⅝ as its lowest quotation. N. West. com. opening at 44⅝ fluctuated between 44⅛ and 44⅝.

Wabash opened at 13⅜, its extreme figure. Union Pacific opened 54, and touched 53⅞ and 54⅛, as its extreme quotations. Pacific Mail which was the most active stock of the list, opened 41⅞, sold rapidly up to 42⅝, broke to 42⅜, advanced again to 43⅛, fell to 42⅞, closing finally at 42⅞.

Yours truly, MARIS & SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Pennsylvania R. R. 55⅝, a 55⅞; Reading R. R. 57 a 57⅛; Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co., 50⅛ a 50⅜; Lehigh Valley, R. R., 63⅞ a 64; North Penna. R. R., 52 a 53; Northern Central R. R., 33 a 33⅛; Philada. & Erie R. R., 20⅜ a 20⅝; Oil Creek, 11⅛ a 11⅜; United Co.'s N. J., 131.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

N. Y. Central R. R., 100⅞; Erie 26⅞; Pacific Mail, 42⅞; Western Union 76⅞; N. W. Com. 44⅞; do. Pref., 57; Rock Island, 105⅞; St. Paul Com., 36; do. Pref., 56; Lake Shore, 74⅞; C. C. & I C. 5⅞ a 5⅞; Hannibal & St. Jo., 23⅞; Ohio & Miss., 27⅞; Wabash, 13; Union Pacific, 54⅞; Gold, 116.

U. S. BONDS, &c.

New U. S. 5's of 1881, 115⅞ a 115⅞; U. S. 6's of '81, 120⅞ a 121⅛; of '62, 117⅞ a 117⅞; of '64, 118 a 118⅞; of '65, 119⅞ a 120; of '65, Jan. and July, 119⅞ a 119⅞; of '67, 119⅞ a 120; of '68, 119⅞ a 120⅞; U. S. 5's 10-40's, 115 a 115⅛; U. S. 30 Yr. 6 per ct. cy. 119 a 119⅞; Union Pacific 1st M. Bds. 96⅞ a 97⅞; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 99⅞ a 100⅞; Central Pacific 1st M. Bds., 98⅞ a 99; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, 20⅞ a 21⅞.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wednesday, March 24, 5 P. M.

SEEDS.—Timothy sells at $2 80 a $3, and Flaxseed at $1 90 per bushel. Cloverseed at 8½ a 11½c. per lb., according to quality.

FLOUR.—The market is less active, but firm; sales of 1500 barrels extras at $4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5 a 6, the latter for choice; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5 25 a 6, and St. Louis and other fancy brands from $6 25 a 8. Rye Flour commands $5.

GRAIN.—There is a fair business doing in Wheat, Sales of 8000 bushels red at $1 23 a 1 25, and amber at $1 26 a 1 28. No transactions in Rye. Corn is held 1c. higher, and 18,000 bushels Penna. and Western yellow at 82 a 83c. Oats are steady. Sales of 6000 bushels Western white at 69 a 71c.

PROVISIONS.—Prices are well maintained. Sales of Mess Pork, in lots at $21 00 and Family Beef in lots at $16. Beef Hams sold at $15 a 21. Bacon is firmer. Sales of sugar-cured smoked Hams at 13 a 14 c.; sides at 12c., and shoulders at 9½c. Bulk Meats are firm. Sales of pickled hams at 11½ a 12½c., and shoulders at 8½c. Butter dull. New York and Bradford county firsts, 26 a 28c.; do. seconds, 21 a 24c.; Western firsts, 18 a 20c.; do. seconds, 16 a 17c.; do rolls, firsts, 19 a 20c. Eggs Quiet. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, 32 a 33c. Lard is firmer. Sales at 13½c.

DIED.

BUNTING.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Jos. Widman, at Oxford Valley, on the 10th inst., Elizabeth Bunting, relic of James Bunting, deceased, in the 82d year of her age.

Special Notices.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Medicines.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do at his principal office, corner of SIXTH and ARCH STREETS, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

FOR STYLISH AND ELEGANTLY-TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, go to
JULIUS SICHEL'S,
Nos. 107 and 109 North EIGHTH street,
and No. 631 North SECOND street.

TURQUOISE SILKS IN EVERY SHADE imaginable you will find at
JULIUS SICHEL'S.

FELT HATS AND BONNETS FOR LADIES and Misses. A magnificent assortment at
JULIUS SICHEL'S.

FRENCH FLOWERS—THE NEWEST DEsigns and styles at
JULIUS SICHEL'S.

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES.—THE largest assortment in this city is at
JULIUS SICHEL'S.

NEW STYLES OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS opened every day at
JULIUS SICHEL'S.

TRIMMING-VELVETS TO MATCH EVERY shade of dress goods, at auction prices, at
JULIUS SICHEL'S.

MISSES' AND INFANTS' TRIMMED HATS a specialty, at
JULIUS SICHEL'S.

SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS.—AN ENDless variety, at
JULIUS SICHEL'S,
Nos. 107 and 109 North EIGHTH street,
and No. 631 North SECOND street. 404

Kolp's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

The medical properties both of Wild Cherry Bark and Tar being so well known it is only necessary to state they have been united in a concentrated form, with several well known and highly efficient articles, which are used daily for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Tightness and Soreness of the Breast, and other Pectoral Diseases. Price, 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared only by C. H. KOLP,
Graduate in Pharmacy,
463 North TENTH St. below Buttonwood, Philad'a. 701

CUT THIS OUT!

Free of Charge. Stop that Cough. Relieve that Hoarseness; prevent Consumption; cure your child of Croup, by using DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND. I have secured the agency of this celebrated Remedy, and will furnish any person that may desire it with a sample bottle, FREE OF CHARGE, or a very large one for $1.00. It is the best and cheapest article that I have. CHAS. H. WEVILL, Bristol, Pa.
487

Trenton.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the best in the Market.

To guard against the numerous imitations of these celebrated Crackers, the public should

Ask for Exton's Crackers,

And see that his name is stamped on each and every Cracker.
☞ For sale by Grocers generally throughout the United States, and by

ADAM EXTON & Co., Manufacturers, Trenton, N. J.

Price List and Circular sent on application.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKER, the only genuine, original Trenton Crackers. Buy EXTON'S.
EXTON'S TRENTON WINE CRACKERS—Delicious, wholesome, cheap. Buy Exton's Wine Crackers.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS—Beware of imitations and substitutes. Buy EXTON'S.
EXTON'S TRENTON CRACKERS—Manufactured by
783 A. EXTON & Co., Trenton, N. J.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

How About the Silver Medals!!

THE AWARD OF ENTERPRISE!

PULLEN & CO., STILL AHEAD.

At the New Jersey State Fair, held at Waverly, September, 1872, the HIGHEST PREMIUM,

A SILVER MEDAL!

The first ever awarded to TRENTON CRACKERS, was given to the firm of E. PULLEN & CO. Also, by New Jersey State Agricultural Society, 1873, A SPECIAL GRAND SILVER MEDAL being the highest award given. Again, at Hunterdon County Agricultural Fair, 1873, A SPECIAL GRAND SILVER MEDAL, being the first ever given by this Society.

PULLEN'S CRACKERS ARE THE BEST!

☞ Ask your Grocer for Pullen's Crackers, and take no other.
All orders promptly attended to. Manufactured by
807 E. PULLEN & CO., Stockton below State St., Trenton, N. J.

Newportville.

UNION HALL
Newportville, Bucks Co., Pa.,
is one of the largest and finest Halls in the county, for Lectures, Exhibitions, Parties, &c.
TO LET, on reasonable terms. Apply to or address
322 W. R. VANDEGRIFT, Newportville P. O., Pa.

SAMUEL GOSLIN,
DEALER IN
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 672

NEWPORTVILLE
FLOUR MILLS.
NEWPORTVILLE, PA.
FLOUR FRESH GROUND FROM
THE BEST WHEAT,
Promptly delivered to Customers.
SEEDS:
Such as TIMOTHY and CLOVER, constantly on hand at the most reasonable prices.
Cash paid for all kinds of Grain, at market prices, such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c.
651 I. C. FEITER, Newportville, Pa.

LOOK HERE!
THE BEST STYLES IN THE COUNTY.

W. W. ROSE
HAS NOW ON HAND A HEAVY STOCK OF
CARRIAGES,
consisting of all
The Latest New York Patterns.
SHOO FLIES,
TRACK SULKEYS,
TROTTING WAGONS,
SUNSHADES, FALLING TOPS,
GERMANTOWNS AND
JAGGER WAGONS.
☞ The public are respectfully invited to inspect my stock. 50

Newtown, Pa.

PAXSON PURSELL,
NEWTOWN, PA.
Dry Goods,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING. Calicoes and Muslins a specialty. New stock of Ladies', Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Cloths and Cassimeres in large supply. Clothing made to order. All goods at city prices. 900

FIRST CLASS
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT NEWTOWN, BUCKS CO., PA.
For Circulars address,
R. L. GURNEE,
412-534 PRINCIPAL.

CORNELL & BLAKER,
(Successors to Roberts & Feaster,)
NEWTOWN, PA.,
Dealers in
COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, Heaters, Ranges, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting executed promptly. Water Rams, Cisterns, and Lead Pipe furnished, and Plumbing executed. 901

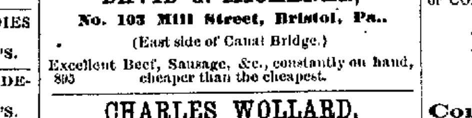
JAMES JENKS,
Harness Maker,
ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.,
HAS on hand heavy and light Harness, Blankets, Whips, Horse Collars, Curry Combs, &c. Also, HARNESS HARDWARE of all kinds. 818

JOSHUA TOWNSEND & SON,
Furnishing Undertakers,
HULMEVILLE, PA.
Coffins of every variety, and anything pertaining to the business, furnished at reasonable prices.
PATENT CORPSE PRESERVERS constantly on hand.
☞ Strict attention given to bodies coming from a distance. 523

Estate Notice.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of MARY ANN BOSTWICK, late of Bristol Borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, to present them for settlement, without delay, to
ANTHONY SWAIN, Executor,
Bristol Borough, February 17, 1875. 873

New Market House
BY
DAVID G. MICHENER,
No. 103 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
(East side of Canal Bridge.)
Excellent Beef, Sausage, &c., constantly on hand, cheaper than the cheapest.
895

CHARLES WOLLARD,
Contractor & Builder,
Washington St., bet. Cedar & Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.
HOUSES BUILT BY CONTRACT,
and all kinds of Carpenter Work promptly executed.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 400

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Two Large Ten Room Houses,
WITH FRENCH ROOF,
On Dorrance Street.
$18.75 PER MONTH.

FOR SALE:
FRAME HOUSES of all sizes and descriptions, ranging from $1,100 to $2,500. Located on Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Very liberal terms offered.

Building Lots for Sale,
On Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Also on Jefferson Avenue, destined to be the handsomest and most attractive street in the borough. HOUSES ERECTED BY CONTRACT on any of the above streets, when desired.
637 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

For Rent.
THE ROOM recently occupied by the Insurance Agency of A. F. Young, No. 48 Mill Street, is for rent. Apply to JAMES W. MARTIN.
839

ANDREW CAHILL,
DEALER IN
Looking-Glasses, Picture Frames,
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 62 Green street, Trenton, N. J. 411

A. J. WALKER.
CLOTHING HOUSE,
AND
Merchant Tailor,
N. W. Corner of Broad and Factory Sts.,
TRENTON, N. J. 755

CHARLES S. GAUNT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
All Kinds of Cigars
OF OWN MANUFACTURE,
No. 90 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
and sold at the lowest prices. ☞ The "Ne Plus Ultra" and "Nosegay" a specialty. 445

E. KOPP
DYES TO LIVE AND LIVES TO DYE,
and does all kinds of
FANCY DYEING.
ALL WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.
No. 30 Warren Street, 3 doors below Front St.,
TRENTON, N. J.
Goods sent from the country will receive prompt attention. 681

WILLIAM M. DISBROW,
DEALER IN CHOICE
Tobacco and Segars.
The "Tulipan" Cigar, 5c.; six for 25c. The best in the city. Call and see for yourself.
at 24½ East State St., Trenton, N. J.
443

L. M. TRAVER,
NO. 8 GREEN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.,
HAS THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE,
In the City. 738

J. W. BOND. W. A. BOND.
J. W. BOND & SON,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 2 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.
The largest assortment of GAS FIXTURES in the city. Orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 710

A. BEER & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
(Successors to A. W. McGarvey & Co.)
No. 13 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.
(Mansion House.)
Life Size Pictures in oil, water colors and crayon. Copying and Porcelain Pictures neatly finished. Particular attention paid to children. 739

GEORGE WESTON,
Ornamental Sculptor,
Marble Yard on Stockton Street,
(Between State and Front),
TRENTON, N. J.

Designs and Estimates furnished on application. Cemetery Work of every description done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. 671

Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES.
I have resolved to offer my old customers and the Citizens of Bucks county generally, all the advantages of buying at retail.
A full assortment of the above line of Goods
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
at my old stand,
39 Warren street,
TRENTON, N. J.
☞ Call and be convinced that you can save 25 per cent. by purchasing of me.
J. LANING,
454 MANUFACTURER.

TRY THE
Great Cough Remedy.
☞ BYRAM'S Celebrated Balsam of Honey, Wild Cherry and Tar.
A Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Phthisic, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough
Infants in Croup, &c.
This pleasant and effectual Cough Remedy, has been used in hundreds of families, curing thousands of severe cases.
Over 50,000 Bottles sold!
Everybody Likes it!
Children Cry for It!
Everybody should keep it in the Family,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
804

BREARLEY & CO.,
TRENTON, N. J.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
NOVELTY
Portable and Brick Set Furnaces.
Every character of TIN, SHEET IRON, BRASS or COPPER WORK, done to order.
Ranges, Stoves,
SLATE MANTLES, &c., &c.
Cor. State and Greene Sts.,
691 TRENTON, N. J.

For the Spring of 1875.
THOMAS & VANDEGRIFT,
DEALERS IN
Lumber, Coal & Wood.
AND IN THEIR YARD
AT EDDINGTON,
On the Delaware River,
BUILDING LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK.
Also, A PRIME LOT OF CEDAR RAILS and CHESTNUT POSTS. COAL of the Best Qualities and Lowest rates. 826

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, COAL,
Wood, Lime, Fertilizers, Etc.,
Cornwell's Depot,
BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order.
COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates.
Agents for
West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure,
Sold by the car load, and the cheapest manure in market. Also, HORSE STABLE MANURE.
E. W. BOUTCHER,
T. B. SIMONS,
666 Cornwell's Depot.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, March 25, 1875.

THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, March 24.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Thu'day, Mar. 18,	16	23	20
Friday, " 19,	27	35	31
Saturday, " 20,	27	28	26
Monday, " 22,	15	29	25
Tuesday, " 23,	16	31	29
Wed'day, " 24,	31	35	35

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.00, A. M., 3.30 and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 4.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.30, A. M., 3.30, 6.00 P. M. Arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15, 8.30, A. M., 3.30, P. M. arrives 10.00, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK, RAHWAY, ELIZABETH, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M; arrives 9.45, A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.45, A.M.

TULLYTOWN and MORRISVILLE, and POST OFFICES on the B. D. R. R., closes 7.15, A. M; arrives 4.30, P. M.

DOLINGTON—Arrives 9.30, A. M; closes 10.00, A. M.

JESSE B. MEARS, P. M.

SORTS.

EDMUND LAWRENCE has sold to William B. Rogers a lot on Wood street, for $600.

TO-MORROW being a legal holiday the Farmer's National Bank will be closed.

REV. F. E. CHURCH has been appointed to the Sanctuary M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

THE water company have received the pipe to make direct connection from the river to the street mains.

THE steamboats have not yet been able to make regular trips on the Delaware. The floating ice is the cause of the delay.

SERVICES will be held in St. James Church to-morrow, Good Friday, at 10.30 A. M. We understand that Dr. Drumm will officiate.

A TRAMP, who was recently in the hospital at Philadelphia, is lying at the gas house dangerously ill. The report that he has the small pox is without foundation.

AT the regular monthly meeting of the Cottage Building Company, two loans were sold to John Stradling at a premium of $15 per loan, and four to Richard Brudon at $14 premium.

HARRY GOSLIN, an employee at the Livingston mills, had his finger cut to the bone, by being caught in the cog-wheels of some of the machinery. It was amputated by Dr. Groom.

SUBSCRIBERS who contemplate a change of residence this spring will confer a favor by sending notice to this office, in order that their papers may reach them regularly, and without delay.

THOMAS ROBERTS & Co. offered for sale last Monday fourteen head of fine horses. Four were sold, three for $170 each and one for $180. The horses were all good ones, and were generally admired.

THE cantata to be performed on the 2d of April bids fair to prove a most unusual and superior entertainment; and we feel that aside from the most excellent object to which the proceeds are to be devoted—the maintenance of the Night-School—those who would enjoy a musical treat should not fail to attend.

THE text of the bill repealing the local option law as it was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, will be found in another column. The document has not yet, as far as our knowledge extends, received the approving signature of the Governor. It is generally supposed, however, that he will give it his consent.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday, March 24th, 1875:—

Sarah A. Bogart, Edith D. Clymer, L. W. Call, William Clark, Maurice O. B. Dunning, R. C. Fardy, Walter W. Goldsmith, Lizzie Gause, Mr. Headly, Anna M. Kelly, Wm. C. King, Mary Larzalere, Ella Matlock, Sarah Pebberdy, Josephine Rue, L. Scarborough, Minerva Scott, Mary E. Sargent, John W. Shade, Maria Stackhouse, J. D. Smith, Phebe A. Tucker, Joseph D. Thorpe, Mary T. Wright.

M. E. CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.—The last day's session of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference was held yesterday, at Norristown. The following are the appointments for Bucks county, and churches in this vicinity. W. W. Wood, Presiding Elder. Bristol, J. S. Cook; Tullytown, O. R. Cook; Morrisville, D. H. Shields; Yardleyville, to be supplied; Newtown and Richboro, W. C. Johnson, Doylestown, L. B. Hoffman; Lahaska, R. C. Wood; New Hope, J. P. Miller; Neshaminy, A. J. Callom; Attleboro, H. B. Manger; Somerton, J. J. Timanus; Bustleton, S. R. Gillingham; Holmesburg, A. F. Datterer; Tacony, Thomas Harrison; Bridesburg, John Shields; Frankford—Paul street, T. A. Fernley; Frankford Avenue, E. C. Griffiths; Quakertown, J. B. Graff. Lansdale and North Wales, Amos Johnson; Montgomery Square, J. W. Bradley.

AT a meeting of the leaders and stewards of the Bristol M. E. Church, held March 12, 1875, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, It has been decided to send our pastor, Bro. F. E. Church, to other fields of labor, we feel it due to ourselves and to Bro. Church, to give expression to our feelings in reference to his removing from us; therefore

Resolved, That we part with Bro. Church with reluctance, knowing we will miss his instructive teachings, and this charge, one who has taken a deep interest in its temporal and spiritual welfare.

Resolved, That in Bro. Church we recognize one whose whole soul is in the ministry, who at all times and upon all occasions holds up the standard of King Emanual, and preaches the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Resolved, That while we would earnestly desire to retain him a third year, we cordially and in Christian-fellowship recommend him to such charge as the Bishop in his judgment may send him, and pray God that he may have a successful work, and win many souls to the Church, that will be eternally saved through our Lord Jesus Christ.

ST. MARK'S T. A. B. SOCIETY.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I wish to add further to your favorable notice of the St. Mark's T. A. B. Society, and their tastefully equipped parade of last week. I want them to know something of the depth of interest that is felt in that cause, and their efforts to maintain their integrity, and the honor of the profession they have made. I thought as I looked upon those golden letters inscribed upon their beautiful banner—that they must carry hope and cheer into many a heart, and many a prayer must go out in silent blessing toward these men as they tramped by in solemn ranks, inspired, no doubt with a stern resolution as they stepped into file on that bright spring morning to keep inviolate their sacred pledge, and return uncorrupted to each family altar, with their self-respect unbroken, and eye undimmed, with a ready hand to take hold of to-morrow's work, grateful to have been preserved from evil, and conscious of deserving the respect of their families, friends and neighbors. Oh, if these young men could but realize the vast importance of the record they now make! standing before the world in all the pride and strength of youth, its hope, a perennial fountain springing up in the heart, coloring life as it only can in beautiful rainbow tints, and lending its aid to develop the resources within, giving tension to the nerves and vigor to the arm, firing the spirit to battle with its foes and rout the enemy that would destroy its peace. This I desire and trust will be the noble warfare of these young soldiers who have shouldered the cross; so they may yet be among some of our most honored citizens. I hail every sign of a "better time coming," and every amelioration of the sufferings of mankind, and this movement I recognize as one step forward in the grand march of the world's progress.

F.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The first session of the new Council was held in the Town Hall, last Tuesday evening. Present: C. E. Scott, Burgess; H. M. Wright, A. L. Packer, M. A. Walmesley, L. A. Hoguet, James M. Slack, Samuel Pike, Charles W. Peirce, Jonathan Wright, S. S. Rue and J. Wesley Wright.

The minutes of the last stated and special meeting, and the meeting for administering the oath of office to the Burgess and the new members of Council, were read and approved.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of granting permission for the erection of a slaughter house on Linden street, presented a remonstrance signed by about twenty property holders in the vicinity, against its erection. The Council unanimously decided against the application.

The following proposition from Joshua Peirce, and the report of the Street Committee with reference thereto was presented.

MR. A. L. PACKER,
Chairman of the Street Committee.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your enquiries in relation to the proposed erection of a building upon the line of Dorrance street, I would say that the land was sold to Mr. Joseph Sherman without any idea that it might be in conflict with your views as to the future extension of the street. I have consulted with Mr. Sherman upon the matter, and with him feel that to open the street to the canal only, would not benefit either the public, Mr. Sherman or myself, whilst it would cost me the actual value of the ground, (say $250), and cause him considerable inconvenience and additional outlay, and deprive him of the advantage of a superior location, which he is not willing to forego. On the other hand, we believe that to open all the streets running from the river out to Beaverdam road, with a good swing bridge over the canal, would be a decided advantage to the public and to ourselves, and add largely to the attractiveness of the town. Therefore we have agreed to submit the following proposition, viz: If the Borough will open and grade Dorrance street from its present terminus to Beaverdam road and erect a bridge over the canal, Mr. Sherman will interpose no objection, I will give the ground covered by said street from the railroad to the canal, reserving the right to lay one or more railroad tracks across the said street as business may from time to time demand,—and further, Mr. Joseph Sherman, Joseph S. Peirce and myself, will each contribute one hundred dollars toward the cost of said work. Very truly yours,

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

To the Burgess and Council.

SIRS:—The accompanying document, which we hereby present, has met with our consideration, and we would recommend that the same be laid on the table, and that no action relative to the opening or extension of Dorrance street to the canal be taken, as such action would involve an expense for an improvement, that in our judgment is not needed at the present time.

A. L. PACKER,
L. A. HOGUET,
HENRY M. WRIGHT,
J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Street Committee.

On motion, the report was received and ordered to be placed on the minutes, with the accompanying document.

The Council then proceeded to the election of officers and committees for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were nominated for the different offices:

M. A. Walmsley, President of Council; Charles W. Peirce, Jr., Treasurer; J. Wesley Wright, Clerk.

Mr. Packer nominated all the members of Council for members of Street Committee. The Burgess enquired if there were any further nominations. On motion of Mr. Slack, the nominations were closed, and a ballot was had with the following result, A. L. Packer, 11; J. M. Slack, 8; C. W. Peirce, 8; J. Wesley Wright, 10; H. M. Wright, 4; L. A. Hoguet, 2, and S. S. Rue, 1. Messrs. A. L. Packer, J. W. Wright, J. M. Slack and C. W. Peirce having received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

Messrs. Rue, Pike and Hoguet were nominated as the Wharf Committee.

Messrs. H. M. Wright, Jonathan Wright and M. A. Walmsley were nominated as the Poor Committee.

Strickland Yardley was elected as Pound Keeper.

B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., was appointed Corporation Council.

On motion, the members of the Street Committee were nominated as Finance Committee. On motion, the Burgess appointed Messrs. Packer, Slack, J. Wesley Wright and S. S. Rue, as a Water Committee. On motion, the Burgess was requested to appoint a Committee on Nuisances. The Burgess appointed the members of the Street Committee.

On motion, A. L. Packer, cast the ballot of Council for Borough officers.

The salaries for officers for the ensuing year was fixed as follows:

Constable,	$300
Treasurer,	25
Clerk,	100
Corporation Counsel,	25

On motion, the wharfs were directed to be sold for the ensuing year at a rate of not less than $5 for each, and with a reservation of ten feet to be kept clear at all times.

Mr. Walmsley called the attention of Council to the necessity of making some better provision for tramps. He stated that there were at times as many as 25 or 30 a night in the Borough seeking shelter. On motion of Mr. Hoguet, the Poor Committee were instructed to examine into the best method of providing for tramps and report on or before the meeting in May. On motion, adjourned.

Oxford Valley Notes.

Removals in and about Oxford Valley this spring:

John Vandegrift has removed from Oxford Valley to Attleboro', where he is building a shop, and expects to carry on blacksmithing in all its branches. He will also carry on business at his old stand, having hired a man for that purpose.

Samuel Potts will remove from Lower Makefield to the dwelling vacated by Vandegrift, at Oxford Valley, where he will carry on shoemaking, having purchased the property of Ann W. Watson.

John Leigh moves from Oxford Valley to Able Malsbury's house, now occupied by John Davis, who goes to a house of Wm. Y. Warner's, in the Manor. John Bailey will occupy the premises vacated by Leigh.

Samuel H. Calfe sold his place in Lower Makefield and bought a small farm in Buckingham, near Gardenville, to which he removed several weeks ago.

Braley Stradling has sold his house at Oxford Valley, and will remove to a property he owns at Attleboro'. Edward Miller will occupy the place he leaves.

Bailey Watson moves from Moon's Farm to a farm near Bristol, and John R. Wilson takes the place he vacates.

Davis Flowers has sold his farm to the R. R. Co., and moves to a new house he purchased at Yardleyville.

Aaron Knight has sold his farm to —Fish; will sell out his personal property and move, he don't know where yet.

Warran B. Scott has sold his house and lot to J. W. South, will occupy the premises, Scott moving to Philadelphia.

Wm. Brodnax, living with Jos. Tomlinson, at Oxford Valley, fell from a hay-mow last week and broke his right arm.

Governor Tilden, of New York, sent a message to the Legislature of that State, last week, calling attention to the mismanagement of its canals. He says he has examined more than one hundred contracts for repairs, and discovered enormous frauds. Some contracts are cited on which the State paid nearly four times the amount called for by their terms.

The Louisiana resolution was finally adopted in the Senate, last Tuesday, by a vote of yeas 33, nays 24. The resolution approves "the action of the President in protecting the Government of Louisiana, of which W. R. Kellogg is Executive, against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the State."

THE P. R. R. has dispensed with the night switch-tender at the Bristol tank.

THE CASE OF FRANK C. HILL.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the papers of Philadelphia, Bucks county, Chicago, etc., contained flaming articles setting forth among other things, that Mr. Frank C. Hill, late of the city of Philadelphia, was "A Merchant in Trouble," "Wanted in Philadelphia," "Selling Grain and Going West," "The Owner and Detective on Hand," "Misappropriation of Funds," etc. The articles also stated that Mr. Hill had been arrested by two detectives, who were accompanied by Michael Uhler, of Bucks county, Pa., his accuser, an officer from that State, appointed for that special purpose, and that he had been brought to Philadelphia for trial on the charge of some great crime, but his accusers failed to show anything except that he had been a merchant and failed, and that Uhler had not been paid in full all that Hill owed him.

It seems that Uhler obtained a requisition for Hill and had his son appointed agent to receive him. They proceeded to Chicago, where Hill was living in very meagre circumstances, having failed in business and paid out his last dollar to his creditors, and was there trying to earn a livelihood for himself and family.

Uhler insisted upon placing hand-cuffs upon Hill, but this the officers at that place would not tolerate. He was then brought on to Philadelphia, in the latter part of January, 1875, where Uhler had him under bail to answer at Court. The case was called from time to time, but Uhler was not ready for trial.

It was again called on March 13th, when Abraham H. Jones and Benjamin L. Temple, Esqs., counsel for Mr. Hill, answered ready for trial, to which the District Attorney answered not ready.

The matter was then vigorously pushed by Hill's counsel, and, after hearing the circumstances of the case, his Honor, Judge Mitchell, ordered the District Attorney to proceed, remarking that Mr. Hill had appeared before them according to law. The jury then promptly acquitted him.

It is reported that Mr. Hill is now after the Uhlers' by criminal warrant for conspiracy to indict by *capias*, for malicious prosecution and for false imprisonment, which may make warm times for the Uhlers. Mr. Hill alleges that he can prove express malice; that the Uhlers' had the matter of his arrest published far and wide to injure him and disgrace him and his family; and that Mr. Uhler and his son concocted this idea of getting a requisition to arrest Hill in order to make Hill's friends and relatives pay the debt, or suffer whatever disgrace that they might be able to inflict.

Mr. Hill has always borne a good character for integrity, and has many warm friends in Philadelphia, who are indignant at the manner in which he has been used.

Hill is fully prepared to prove that the money for the grain sold for Mr. Uhler was placed in bank with other funds arising from his business, and was checked out by creditors in payment of debts; and further, that some months after Hill had received the grain, and before it had been sold Uhler drew on Hill on account of the grain for $500, which Hill paid, and that he did not appropriate a single dollar of the funds to his own use.

In relation to the foregoing, we are impelled to say, that Mr. Hill's business friends in this city endorse him unqualifiedly. In the Commercial Exchange he has many earnest friends and endorsers, who vouch for his respectability and integrity. We have great pleasure in making this statement.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

☞ Call at Jackson's for oranges, lemons, Bananas, dates, figs, prunells, prunes, apples, cocoanuts, raisins and all kinds of fruits and confectionery. Mixtures, 20, 30 and 50 cts per pound.

RULE FOR ASCERTAINING THE AMOUNT OF PAINT REQUIRED TO COVER A DESIRED SURFACE.—Add the number of feet in width (front and rear,) to the number of feet in length (both sides;) this multiplied by the average height, gives the number of square feet to be painted. This divided by 200, as one gallon of paint covers 200 square feet, (*two coats*,) gives the amount required *in gallons*.

[EXAMPLE] Front and rear, 40 feet.
Sides, 80 "

120
[Multiply] Height, 20 feet.

200)2400

12 gal. for 2 coats.

REMARKS.—There can be no definite rule established as to the *exact* quantity it will require; but the above is sufficiently near for all practical purposes. Should the surface be smooth and hard, *less* than the above would suffice; if rough and pourous, *more*.

All kinds of paint mixed, dry and ground in oil kept on hand, at Dr. Pursell's drug store.

Wanted.

A GIRL who understands cooking Apply at residence of C. N. TAYLOR, near Bristol. Wages, three dollars per week. 903

TREES! TREES!
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.
A Large Stock at Low Prices!
Estimates given to all wishing to plant. Price lists free. Send for one and see our liberal offers.
WILLIAM H. MOON, Morrisville, Pa. 904

THE CANTATA
OF
"THE EXCURSION,"
WILL BE PRESENTED WITH ORCHESTRA AND APPOINTMENTS,
BY LOCAL AMATEURS,
On Friday Evening, April 2, 1875,
AT CABEEN'S HALL,
At Quarter before Eight o'clock.
The proceeds to be devoted to the maintenance of the Night School recently established.
ADMISSION, - - - - - 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, - - - - - 75 CENTS.
Tickets for sale at the stores of B. F. Allen, L. A. Hoguet, Dr. H. Pursell, C. H. Wevill, John H. Bostwick, Cabeen & Beatty and J. Wesley Wright, and by Arthur T. Collins, and Joseph W. Swain.
Doors open at seven o'clock. The audience are particularly requested to be seated by half-past seven o'clock. 906

T. C. HOLLINGSWORTH,
No. 1026 North Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Masonic Manufacturing and Military Depot.
Military and Society Goods of every description. Flags, Banners and Regalia, Jewels, &c. Also, Domestic Paper Patterns. 907

JOSEPH B. YARD,
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON RAIKING,
(at the old stand)
No. 6 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to Enclosing Cemetery Lots. 905

1776. THE CENTENNIAL. 1876.
E. SILBER'S
Paper Hanging Store,
N. W. Cor. Seventh and Girard Avenue,
807 PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR
MILK CANS
AT J. W. SMITH'S,
710 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia.

20 quart Can	$3 75
30 do. do.	4 75
40 do. do.	6 25

293

Philadelphia.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. J. D. THOMAS, the brother and successor to the late Dr. F. R. Thomas, and the principal operator for the last two years, will continue the business of extracting teeth without pain, at the same place,
912 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 797

T. T. WILLS,
Fashionable Hatter,
NO. 208 SOUTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Silk Hats made to order any style desired. Washing, Taking out grease, Ironing, Cutting Brims, Altering the Curls to suit fashion or fancy, Putting on Bombazines, new Bands, Bindings, Leathers, &c. 657

EDGAR P. MICHENER. EDWARD C. JOHNSON.
MICHENER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Commission House,
1101 N. Second St., cor. Germantown Ave
General Dealers in HAMS and PROVISIONS
Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Flour. 381

KNIGHT & KOONS,
Commission Merchants,
And wholesale Dealers in
Salt Fish, Butter, Cheese, Provisions, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Cranberries, American Pickles, and Country Produce,
No. 40 South Delaware Avenue, Phila.
Consignments solicited. 484

PARK HAMS.
JOHN GREEN'S Celebrated "PARK HAMS," Beef and Tongues.
PACKING, Curing and Smoking Establishment,
S. E. cor. Norris and Howard Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Within five minutes walk of the Kensington and North Penn's Depot. 359

WM. J. HEISS. JACKSON HEISS.
WILLIAM J. HEISS & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS & FLOUR DEALERS,
N. W. Corner Girard Ave. and Front St.,
813 PHILADELPHIA.

C. F. BLITTERSDORF. OLIVER S. WEEKS.
C. F. BLITTERSDORF & CO.,
CUTLERS.
Depot for the best Concave Razors, Shears, Scissors, and warranted Cutlery of every description.
1103½ North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Steam Grinding and Repairing carefully done. 887

RICHARD C. STONE,
MANUFACTURER OF
JUVENILE COACH WORK,
and all kinds of
WOODEN WARE.
Store—945 North Second Street.
Factory—1018 Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 886

PARKER & KANE,
Norris Square Marble Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS, MARBLE MANTLES, &c.
Cemetery Lots Enclosed, Plumbers' Work, &c.
S. W. Cor. Hope and Diamond Sts.,
Between Front and Second, within two squares of Kensington Depot,
888 PHILADELPHIA.

H. A. COOKE'S
PATENT
Plain and Ornamental Building Stone.
SEAMLESS BATH AND WASH TUBS, AND SINKS.
No. 231 North Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
N. B.—The right to manufacture. 879

JABOB BIER,
(Successor to Rhoads & Springer,)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Bristol, and Bucks County, and the public generally, that a superior style of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, &c., can be executed with skill and promptness at the old Shaving Saloon, No. 231 Dock Street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.
SUPERIOR BATH TUBS.
N. B.—We have also added to our establishment, Meyer's Great Votary and Shampooing Apparatus, the best in the country. 874

CHARLES V. TOLSON. C. S. TOLSON.
C. V. TOLSON & BRO.,
BOSTON
Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,
No. 429 North 8th St., Philadelphia.
Cleaning done by a new process. Gentlemen's clothing a specialty. Also, Ladies' Silk Dresses, Moire Antique Opera Cloaks and woolen fabrics. Dyeing in all its fine branches in the most artistic manner—Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gaiters and Parasols. All orders received will be promptly executed and delivered. 709

THOMAS RILEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocer and Tea Dealer,
No. 234 Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA. 823

S. & W. GARRETT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TEAS, COFFEES,
AND PURE SPICES,
N. W. cor. Second and Callowhill Sts., Phila.
All Goods guaranteed as represented. 486

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.
Teas, Coffees & Spices.
A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
E. P. HALL,
322 North Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 423

C. THOMAS,
GROCER,
STEAM COFFEE ROASTER,
AND
TEA DEALER,
108 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
I will sell goods for cash at lower rates than any other party in the trade. One trial will convince. 773

336 336
MOSTYN & GRIFFTHS
GRAND OPENING FOR
BARGAINS IN GROCERIES,
TEAS, COFFEES, PURE SPICES, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, DRIED FRUITS, &c.
At prices which cannot be equalled in the City. We respectfully desire to inform our friends in Bristol and vicinity, that we have lately opened at 336, where we intend keeping the best goods at bottom prices. Customers can have their goods delivered at the ferries or depots free of charge.
MOSTYN & GRIFFITHS,
336 North Second Street,
Between Vine and Callowhill,
872 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
FOR CHEAP MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Fine Shawls, &c.;
GO TO
S. Wertheimer's,
703 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Also a large variety of German Dress Ginghams, sold at very low figures.
A large assortment of the very best Ticking, constantly on hand.
Our MOHAIRS and ALPACAS are a speciality
Please give us an early call.
S. WERTHEIMER,
459 703 N. Second st., PHILA.

JACOB D. NACE,
FRENCH
Boot and Shoe Maker,
No. 312 North Second St., above Vine,
PHILADELPHIA.
Measured, Hand-sewed work of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes—Warranted.
Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
City and Eastern Boots & Shoes
of all descriptions.
Cheap as any other Store in the city.
☞ No misrepresentation.

Philadelphia.

THOS. M. SEEDS,
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
HAT & CAP MANUFACTORY,
NO. 41 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
A general assortment of Friends' Plain Hats, Children's Fancy Hats and Caps constantly on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice. 896

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
HATS, CAPS,
AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 1209 North Second St., (east side,)
Four doors above Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also, Manufacturer of Ladies' Furs. 379

REBECCA S. HARPER,
Dry Goods, Trimmings,
AND NOTIONS,
No. 4447 Frankford Avenue, Frankford.
DRESS GOODS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., cheap.
Pinking and Stamping done to order.
Cheapest Goods in town. 386

ENOCH REMICK,
PLUMBER,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
NO. 924 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Country trade solicited. 662

MARKS'
25 and 50 Cent Store,
976 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Above Poplar, Philadelphia.
Every variety of Goods all for 25 and 50 Cents. Fairs, Stores, and Peddlars supplied cheap. Over 10,000 different articles.
871 SAMUEL MARKS, Proprietor.

Go to the Great Boston
99 CENT STORE,
No. 227 North Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Toys and Domestic Articles,
TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All articles marked, nothing less than 99 cents.
824

Farms and Homes
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
In Maryland Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, &c.,
For sale by
WM. M. McKNIGHT, Real Estate Agent,
767 707 Samson Street, Philadelphia.

GEO. D. SMITH,
421 & 423 North Second Street,
Between Green and Fairmount Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
FURNITURE.
A large assortment of the best made at the lowest Cash Prices. 892

C. LEUTZ,
Furniture Warerooms,
431 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Old Furniture neatly Repaired Re-Upholstered and Varnished.
Hair and Spring Mattresses made to order. 650

Furniture, Bedding and Feathers.
Everything Complete for Furnishing a House.
LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!
IVINS & BRO.,
Nos. 64, 66 and 68 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 640

SIGN OF THE BIG CHAIR.
JACOB B. RIEBEL,
Wholesale and Retail
Furniture Warerooms,
1025 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
All kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, &c., constantly on hand. 469

WM. BOOZ ANDERSON,
(FORMERLY OF BRISTOL, PA.,)
Venitian Blind & Shade
MANUFACTORY,
No. 1216 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 387

FURNITURE.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
S. B. REGISTER,
DESIGNER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN
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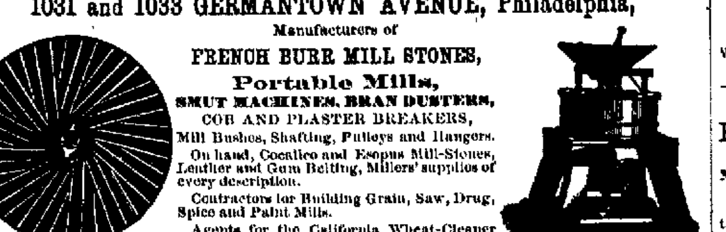

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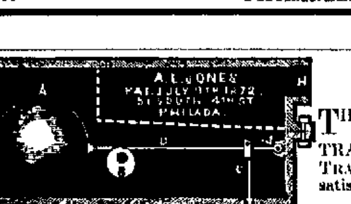

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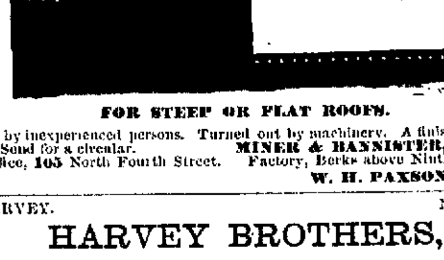

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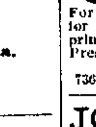

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[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

ROTATION OF CROPS.

An Essay read before the Columbia (Conn.) Farmers' Club by William H. Yeomans.

Preparatory to entering upon the consideration of this subject which is of vast importance to the farmer, it may be well to state the *fact* that in the cultivation of any, and all crops, there is exhaustion of the soil, which renders it less able to produce each succeeding crop, unless special provision is made in some manner for each exhaustion. There are different ways of accomplishing this end; some, where practicable, by the use of almost inexhaustable supplies of manure; others of a very different nature, but which accomplish favorable results with a much less expenditure of manure; this because more applicable where manures are somhwat deficient.

Of this class is the rotation of crops. By rotation of crops is meant raising a regular series of crops of different kinds in regular succession. The object of rotation is to make a field produce, with a certain amount of labor and manure, the greatest amount of valuable crops, with the least possible exhaustion of the soil. It is established by means of agricultural chemistry, that all plants require certain inorganic elements in different proportions; and that where one is considerably in excess of all others, gives its name to the plant. Thus we have Potash Plants, or those whose ash contains more than one-half of alkaline salts which are soluble in cold water; among these of the cultivated plants we have beets, potatoes and Indian corn. Then we have Lime Plants, whose ingredients are soluble in acids; among these are clover, beans, peas and tobacco. We also have the silica plants, among which are wheat, rye, barley and oats. Now the reason for a rotation of crops is that no two plants of different kinds, require the same substances, in the same proportion for their nourishment.

The grains and grasses exhaust the supply of silica, they should not therefore succeed each other. So, while a crop of wheat or rye takes from the soil silica to the amount of about two-thirds of its inorganic ash, it takes but about two per cent. of potash; and, while the beet takes almost ninety per cent. of potash, it requires no silica whatever, and only a trifle over ten per cent. of lime; and again while clover requires about sixty per cent. of lime, it requires only a little over thirty per cent. of potash, with little or no silica. With these *facts* it is very plain to be seen that by arranging a proper rotation of these crops, results can be obtained with a comparatively small expenditure of manure.

It is a settled principle that the fertility of the soil is increased by a summer fallow; but by a rotation of crops, the soil, so far as the ingredient which is but little expended, if at all, is concerned, it is in a state of fallow, and is, in point of fact improving. Another point, too, cannot be denied; that unless plants are furnished with those ingredients of which they are composed, in sufficient quantities, they fail to reach full maturity, which is to perfect their seed. So that, although the plant may present the appearance of healthy growth, it will be unable to mature its seed. Thus, the farmer who has grown successive crops of corn upon the same field, and has noticed a want of perfection in the ear, may attribute it to exhaustion in some element necessary to its perfection rather than to some peculiar atmospheric condition. The atmosphere with its changes, however chargable to many of the failure of the farmer is not responsible for them all; a portion at least may be chargable to willfull ignorance or stupidity. There are important principles in the rotation of crops; though a soil may contain all the mineral substances necessary to the nourishment of every variety of plant cultivated, there is only a limited supply of mineral food necessary for any particular plant; again, some plants like the grains draw their nourishment from near the surface; others like parsnips, carrots, &c., draw much from a greater depth: those plants which have abundant foliage draw much of their food from the atmosphere; but the grains depend more upon the materials contained in the soil. Still again, particular insects live upon certain kinds of plants, as for instance flees on grains and grasses, which continue so increase with successive croppings.

But when a crop intervenes on which these insects cannot live, as beans or turnips after wheat or oats, they perish for want of nourishment for their young. The order in which crops succeed each other is of great importance. As every one is aware weeds are a great injury to any crop, and these are considerably carried on the land in the manure, unless the same has been thoroughly fermented, therefore manure should be applied when a crop is to be cultivated, such as corn, bees, or carrots, which may be kept free from weeds, and the following one should be grain or clover which cannot be cultivated. Another advantage of rotation of crops is in its enabling crops to have the benefit of manure that cannot as well receive a direct application; thus most grains are liable to an overgrowth of straw, rust or mildew if manured with green manure. Rotation is only following the general course of nature. It has been noticed and recorded that even in the case of forests, as those of one kind have been destroyed or gone to decay they have been followed by another kind. Thus the pine and other cone bearing trees are found to usurp the oak. Neither are old meadows exceptions to this rule, for if the general character of the various grasses composing them be closely observed from year to year, they will be found to change.

Of the various systems, or of any particular system of rotation, the limits of this short essay, will not allow us to speak; it is sufficient to say that they are mentioned from the celebrated Norfold rotation of a four years' course of turnips, barley, clover and wheat, to those extending over seven or eight years, but the farmer must find out for himself, from his own observation or the experience of others, what course is best for the particular soil he cultivates, and the particular object he has in view. It is stated that a poor gentleman in Maryland suspecting that land which had been worn out by long continued cultivation of tobacco might be restored by plaster so as to produce wheat, tried the experiment which was completely successful. He bought many acres of such land, fertilized it with plaster, and made himself a rich man.

It is not to be understood that rotation of crops implies the abandonment of the use of manure, or fertilizers, for as all plants removed from the soil contain constituents, it is very obvious that none of them can render it richer or more fertile for a plant of another kind; and if more of the ingredients furnished to the different plants in rotation is returned to the soil, it of course cannot furnish them for new vegetation, and in time must become completely exhausted, and at last sterile even for weeds. This is out of nature's course, a crop grows, and if left undisturbed, goes to to decay, and all the substance drawn from the earth together with that from the atmosphere is returned to the soil, and so it becomes enriched. And so if plant life is assimilated to the animal or human system, the excrements must be derived from plants, these then possess the same constituents as the soil which produced the plant, and hence must be returned in order to maintain its fertility. But if the practice of farmers is, to attempt to raise corn or any other crop for successive years on the same field, it will require a considerable expenditure of manures to restore the missing elements; which will involve a waste of elements uncalled for by the plant, therefore while rotation is followed, a more extensive use of manure may be had, and equally as good returns expected. In the arrangement of a rotation, no additional expenditure of labor is necessary; it costs no more to cultivate crops which are made to succeed each other judiciously than to cultivate those arranged in the worst manner possible. The former may bring triple the successful results of the latter, not by the expenditure of a large number of extra days in drawing manure, but simply by making a proper use of one's *brains*.

SPURGEON AND HIS CIGAR.

The last act of the life-labor of that Apostle of Temperance, George Trask, of Fitchburg, Mass., who died while penning the following letter.

This is a letter addressed to a far-renowned clergyman of England, of the name of Spurgeon. He is an inveterate smoker, which circumstance gave occasion for the following admonitory letter. It seems this distinguished gentleman was not only an habitual user of the weed, but that he has written and spoken elaborately in its defence. As the entire letter would be somewhat objectional on account of its length, I have selected from it a few of the most significant passages. WM. H. JOHNSON.

Newtown, 3d mo. 12th, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—I address you as an Elder, who am also a Elder, respecting your late public defence of the use of tobacco. Through a London pulpit and London press, you give the world to understand that you smoke, and will smoke, and smoke to the glory of God, who ever may oppose.

Had you told us, my dear sir, that you used tobacco occasionally as an anodyne or medicine, what rational man, what man of sense would have questioned your unqualified right so to do? But when you vauntingly defend your habit as a habit, and tell us it is an indifferent act, a small affair, and no sin. When you challenge us to prove from the Bible that it is a sin, you arm us against your position, and compel us to resist this outrage on Christian civilization. Your voice, my brother, is potent for good or evil. It is somewhat like the "English drum beat, heard around the globe." Thousands this side of the Atlantic read your defence of this demoralizing, destructive habit, who never read your sermons. Thousands will copy your vice who will never copy your virtues.

For many years I was a victim of the baneful narcotic. Hence I speak *ab imo pectore*, that which I do know, and testify that which I have seen. You assign one reason for using tobacco. Your reasons amount to but one. Were it necessary we might give forty reasons to show that a preacher of the everlasting Gospel should be ashamed to use it.

* * * * * * * *

The rank smoker, find him where you may, in stage, car, hall or church, breaking bread at the Lord's table, or bent in prayer at the bed of a dying saint, pollutes and poisons the common air. Said a Boston merchant, "I wish you would call on my pastor, Dr. S., and cure him of smoking." Do you know that he smokes? Yes, I know it by the stench about him. He baptized me, and as he led me to the baptistery, I was pained, I was disgusted, I was almost indignant, and as true as I live, I was on the point of breaking from his arms and resisting baptism at his hands." Oh, the abominable odor!

"Come into my study," said a brother clergyman; when there, "what do you smell?" he asked. After a pause, I exclaimed Smoke! tobacco smoke?" "Fresh smoke or stale?" "Not fresh surely. Old, old enough!" he laughed and added, "my predecessor was a smoker, he quit this study two years ago, and I am sorry to say that this abominable scent is the most tangible evidence we have of his ministry."

Ah, my brother, dear saints, in the agony of death, have with pale and trembling hand, waved tobacco-using pastors from their bedsides, pastors they loved! Pardon us if we say to the young men you are educating for the ministry, dear young brethren,

"Affect in things about thee, cleanliness
That all may gladly board thee as a flower."

* * * * * * * *

You tell us, my dear sir, that this habit is not sinful or a sin; and challenge its assailants to show any command or law of God against it. Are not rational creatures environed by laws, within, above beneath and around? and what are these laws, these laws of nature, but the laws of God! If constituted like other men, you sinned surely by self-abuse when you began to smoke. The normal, unabused physical nature, repudiated the nauseous, noxious abomination, and cried aloud, I will spew thee out of my mouth. You now thank God for a good cigar, but did you thus thank Him, when retching, plunging and tumbling, in taking the first lesson in this accomplishment? There are exceptions, we admit. Here and there a victim inherits the appetite, but these cases are in fact anomolous, monstrosities, and we ask in such a case, who sinned, this man, or his father, that he was born with such a loathsome appetite, an appetite which would even diminish our respect for a dog? Who sinned, this man or his father? Sin is here somewhere. A law is broken. You demand chapter and verse in condemnation of your habit. Know ye not my brother, that the Bible is essentially a book of principles, and that it is left to common sense and honesty to apply these principles. The scope, the reason, the intent, the spirit of law, is the law, "*the letter killeth.*"

Know ye not, my brother, that according to the English proverb, "The man who squares his conscience by the letter of the law is the synonym of a wretch?"

Why call for an explicit command against your impure habit? Is not the whole Levitical economy against uncleanness? and were it now in operation, would it not come down like an avalanche, and expel every devotee of this abomination from the ministry?

Tell me not, my brother, that the Bible has nothing against your habit. The Bible enjoins benevolence, from beginning to end. The tobacco habit is selfish, intensely selfish, it is a public as well as an individual curse. The smoker has as good a right to poison his neighbor's well as to poison the air he breathes. All this obtrusion of saliva, smoke and stench upon the public is a violation, a gross violation of the law of love, love which constitutes the web and woof, of the word of God.

* * * * * * * *

You praise the virtues of your cigar as a soporific. It puts you to sleeps. Yes, my brother, here is the world-wide mischief of this narcotic. Thousand of young men hear you preach, are awakened, resolve to become Christians, thank God for a good cigar which allays their convictions, and their good resolutions evaporate in smoke! Church members hear you preach on sanctification, and resolve to abandon their sins and go on unto perfection; they resort to a good cigar, and enveloped in its lethean fumes, come to the conclusion that they cannot abandon every sin, and leave death and the grave to finish up the work.

Yes, my brother, tobacco is a soul-destructive, soporific to millions. It stupefies the sensibilities, sears the conscience, paralyzes the will, and renders millions absolutely unable to obey God or embrace Christ. The project of converting the world by the Gospel of Christ, by the power of the Holy Ghost, and by man's free agency, is not a humbug, but a rational, scriptural, glorious project, eclipsing every other. The idea of converting the world while rum, opium and tobacco, are its master it is a humbug."

* With this unfinished sentence the life-work of the Anti-Tobacco Apostle closed. He died with the proof-sheet of the first three pages in his hand, making the last correction on the sentence ending "The letter killeth." The last page has been copied without alteration from the original manuscript.

The following is a summer episode, as evolved by little Johnny: "Last summer our dog Towser was a lyin' in the sun trine to sleep, but the flies was that bad he couldent, cos he had to scratch em, and bime by a bee lit on his head, and was a woking about like the dog was hisn. Towser he hel his head still, and when the bee was close to his nose Towser winked at me, like he said you see what this duffer is a doin, he thinks I'm a lily of the valley which isn't open yet, but you just wait till I blossom and you will see some fun, and sure enuf Towser opened his mouth very slo, so as not to frighten the bee, and the bee went inside Towser's mouth. Then Towser he shet his eyes dreamy, and his mouth too, and had began to make a peacefle smile when the bee stung him, and you never see a lily of the valley ack so in all your life."

A writer in the *Schoolday Magazine* has gathered together the following dictionary words as defined by certain small people here and there:

Back-biter—A flea.
Fan—A thing to brush the warm off with.
Fins—A fish's wings.
Ice—Water that stayed out in the cold and went to sleep.
Nest-egg—The egg the old hen measures by to make new ones.
Pigs—A hog's little boy.
Snoring—Letting off sleep.
Snow—Rain all popped out white.
Stars—The moon's eggs.
Trunk (of an elephant)—His front tail.
Wakefulness—Eyes all the time coming unbuttoned.

It is the assertion *The Popular Science Monthly* that self-guidance is the first condition of a reasonable, improvable being. "Children should learn at school how to study alone—to discover for themselves what they wish to know. In giving them no initiation, in denying them their free-will, we prepare them to resign themselves to the passive part imposed upon the nation by governments that take the initiative in all measures of social interest. We thus form subjects for a tyrant, not citizens of a republic."

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Bristol.

THE MOST ABSORBING TOPIC of conversation at the present time, and the one in which we all are interested, is the unusual scarcity of money, and the great difficulty of obtaining employment by the mechanics and laboring classes. It naturally leads us to practice more economy in our household affairs and to exercise greater care in making purchases. The people of this town and county have long been in need of a store where they could buy at *city prices*. It is both a waste of time and money to be compelled to travel to the city to do this, and we are confident if they can make their purchases in Bristol at and below city prices, that they will gladly seize the opportunity. Such a store we will open about the 1st of April, at the old stand now occupied by Mr. Sickles, and we only ask you to come and see for yourselves. We positively guarantee to sell you groceries, dry goods, trimmings, notions, ribbons, gents' and ladies' furnishing goods, shirts, drawers, stockings, gloves, zephyrs and wools—in fact everything needed, at prices which will be as low if not lower than the cheap stores of the city. Having been connected with the wholesale and retail business in Philadelphia for the last fifteen years and as we intend to be constantly in the market, and as our system is *cash* we can and do confidently assert that we can buy and sell from 10 to 40 per cent. less than ordinary prices. We shall also receive daily, bargains from auction and bankrupt sales, thus giving the people in this vicinity a cheap city store at their own doors.

J. H. WOOD,
58 Mill St., cor. Mill and Wood Sts.,
Bristol.

CARRIAGES

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

Repairing, Painting and Varnishing.

WILSON RANDALL'S,
601 Bath St., Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.

S. TAYLOR,

[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]

House and Decorative Painter,

PAPER HANGER, ETC.

GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING made a specialty, and executed in any part of the county on the shortest notice. The best materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.
All orders should be addressed to
S. TAYLOR,
703 68 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa.

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[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR].

House, Sign,

And GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging,

FURNITURE Repaired, Grained and Varnished. GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.
Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Address orders to W. GRACE,
Cedar Street, between Franklin and Walnut,
704 BRISTOL, PA.

BRISTOL INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

No. 47 Mill Street.

A. F. YOUNG.

Houses to Let and For Sale
624 In all parts of the Borough.

E. G. HARRISON,

Real Estate and Insurance Agency,

CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING,

No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
556

THE INDEPENDENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY effects insurance on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.

GEORGE W. RHAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Bybery P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
JOSHUA V. BUCKMAN, Agent, Bristol.
599

Kindling Wood!

Kindling Wood!

A LARGE quantity of DRY KINDLING WOOD for sale low at the Old Forge Building.
JOSEPH S. PEIRCE.
644

"A first-class weekly paper."—*Philadelphia Star*

"A well written and promising paper of the day."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The selected and original matter of THE GAZETTE evinces a literary appreciation and ability that commends it to every family."—*Scranton Free Press.*

THE

BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Is The Great Family Newspaper of Bucks County.

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For Choice Tales and Sketches.

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SEE THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN BUCKS COUNTY.

Every Postmaster, School Teacher, Lawyer, Farmer, Mechanic, or other honest man or woman is requested to act as agent.

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Bristol, Pa.
731

Bristol.

ROBERT P. SNOWDEN,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

44 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

506

CASPER ULLERICH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 29 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

LADIES, Misses and Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, heavy and fine, all selling cheap for cash. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. First class work made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.
638

WILLIAM TERNESON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices. Store at Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,
602 BRISTOL, PA.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

STEPHEN HIBBS wishes to inform the citizens of Bristol and vicinity, that he has opened a store on MILL STREET, next to Ahlee's Confectionery Store, where he intends to keep on hand a full supply of Ladies, Misses, Gents and Children's Boots and Shoes, at low prices. First-class work made to order. Repairing neatly done and promptly attended to.
N. B.—Sewing Machine Oil, Needles and Attachments constantly on hand. Machines repaired, cleaned and nicely adjusted. Give us a call.
791

FURNITURE

Re-upholstered and Varnished;

HOUSE PAINTING; also
WALL PAPER Sized and Varnished.
Special care given to China Glossing.
JOHN F. McMILLAN,
Radcliffe Street, rear of Presbyterian Church,
297 BRISTOL.

WILLIAM TABRAM

Furniture, Stoves, Hardware,

Rag and Iron Merchant,

BRISTOL, PA.

ALL kinds of Second-hand Stoves and Furniture constantly on hand. KEYS fitted to Locks and LOCKS repaired. Cash paid for Rags, Paper, and all kinds of METALS
361

CHARLES A. AHLEE,

DEALER IN

Confectionery and Ice Cream,

No. 43 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

CAKES, FANCY CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS, &c., constantly on hand.
Weddings and Parties supplied with promptness.
570

S. WARWICK'S

Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

WASHINGTON STREET,

(Between Pond and Wood), BRISTOL, PA.

Oysters served in any style with promptness, and delivered to any part of town at short notice.
638

Come One! Come All!

WHERE?

JAMES S. CAWLEY'S

OYSTER SALOON,

(At Saylor's Old Stand.)

Where you can find the best Oysters in Bristol. Oysters served in every style with promptness.
☞ Weddings and parties supplied. Don't forget the number. NO. 53 MILL STREET.
708

J. H. FOSTER & SON,

DEALERS IN

THE CELEBRATED

ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

Fine Watches repaired at short notice by a practical workman. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Corner of Mill and Wood Streets,
366 BRISTOL, PA.

NOTICE TO WATER TAKERS.

Oakes & McGonigle,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

MILL STREET,
Rear of Kinsey's Hardware Store,
BRISTOL, PA.

All the latest improvements in Faucets, Stop-Cocks, Generating Boilers, Water Closet Attachments, Pantry Sinks, Bath Tubs, Day Pans, &c., &c., Wind Mills, Force and Lift Pumps, Rams, &c. GAS FIXTURES in all the latest designs, furnished at short notice. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
709

R. HEPWORTH. A. COLLINS.

HEPWORTH & COLLINS,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

NO. 1 MARKET STREET,

Dealers in Hydrants, Wash Pipes, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Bath Tubs, Lift and Force Pumps, and all articles of the trade. Iron Pipe for water, gas and steam. City and country orders promptly attended to.
P. S.—Please call and examine our stock of Gas Fixtures of the very latest design.
Office open daily from 6 to 8 P. M.
Please give us a call.
741

Carting and Draying.

ALL kinds of Carting done on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to the moving of PIANOS and FURNITURE.
All orders left at my residence, No. 12 Walnut st., will be promptly attended to, in the very best manner.
WILLIAM SUTCH,
347 12 Walnut St., Bristol, Pa.

Railroad.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after November 30, 1874,

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:14 A. M., 12:25, 4:06, 7:28, and 10:05 P. M. On Sundays, 12:25 and 5:27 P. M. West Phila. Depot, at 3:27, 6:02, and 9:44 A. M., 2:53, 5:11, 6:45, and 9:38 P. M. On Sundays, 6:02 A. M., and 9:38 P. M.

For New York.

At 1:16, 7:38, 9:21, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 4:38, 5:16, 6:18, and 7:49 P. M. Sunday trains, 9:21 A.M., 5:16 and 7:49 P. M.

For Trenton.

At 7:38, 9:21, 11:09, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 3:18, 4:05, 4:38, 4:53, 5:16, 6:02, 6:18, and 7:49, and 9:06 P. M. On Sundays, 9:21 A. M. and 3:18 P. M.

☞ The 7.38, 11.09, A. M., 4.53, and 6.05 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6:35, and 10:15 A.M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:15, 6:25, and 8:20 P. M. On Sundays, 9:15 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 8:30 and 11:00 A. M., and 3:35, 3:50, 4:30, 6:30 and 7:00 P.M. and 12:00 night.

From New York.

At 7:00, 8:35, and 9:25 A. M., 12:25, 2:55, 4:05, and 6:55 P. M.

From Trenton.

At 6:40, 8:08, 8:50, and 9:17 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:24, 7:02, 8:14 and 9:40 P. M. On Sundays, 12 noon, 5:00, and 9:14 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.30, A. M., and 12.40, 7.40, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8.10, 10.30 and 11.55, P. M., daily.
For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.40 and 11.55, P. M.
For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.
A Through Passenger Train, especially for parlor moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A.M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.
For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.
60

Tomlinson's Express and Accommodation Line

BRISTOL & NEWTOWN

BY STAGE.

Mail Line via Bristol, leaves Newtown at 7.30 A.M., on the arrival of the Doylestown Stage, passing through Attleboro' at 8.15; Hulmeville, 8.45; Newportville, 9.05; arriving in Bristol in time for the last Belvidere Express Line for Philadelphia, and first line for New York.
Returning, Stage leaves on arrival of 10.15 A. M. train, via Kensington, at Bristol. Also, passengers can take the 8.35 A. M. train from New York, and connect with the Stage at Bristol.
Stage for Doylestown leaves Newtown at 2.30 P.M., on the arrival of the Bristol Stage, passing through Wrightstown, Anchor, Pineville, Centreville, Spring Valley, and arriving in Doylestown at 5 o'clock.
Leaves Doylestown at 4.30 A. M., passing through the above named places, and arriving in Newtown in time for the Bristol Stage.
Office in Newtown at Amos Eastburn's Store; in the city at the Adams' Express Office, and at 257 N. Second street.
Passengers can purchase tickets of the drivers, going down, and at Kensington Depot coming up, and save money by so doing.
731 WM. H. TOMLINSON, Proprietor.

Bristol.

1874. Fall and Winter. 1874.

CABEEN & BEATTY

Invite attention to their Well Selected Stock of New

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH COMPRISE THE NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF THE SEASON.

We offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in

Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines.

LARGE STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS.

Black Beavers, Water Proofs in all colors.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Shawls—both long and square.

MERINO UNDERWEAR, for both great and small, in great variety.

Groceries! Groceries!

BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
780

REDUCTION

IN WINTER GOODS.

Those who are still in want of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

Woolens, Furs, Shawls, Blankets, Etc.,

WOULD DO WELL TO CALL UPON

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

Next to Canal Bridge, Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

As we have made a very liberal deduction in all goods that are confined to our Winter sales, as we do not wish to carry them over.

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Groceries and Provisions.

A FULL LINE ALWAYS ON HAND.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF BUTTERICK'S OUT PAPER PATTERNS.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT.

808 Bristol, Pa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Having made my purchases at the very lowest cash prices, I will sell as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere,

DRESS GOODS,

Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Velvets, Velveteens, Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

GENTS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Complete assortment of RIBBONS, all widths and shades. Also a great variety of HUMAN HAIR, IMITATION GOODS, CURLS, FRIZZES, ROLLS and BRAIDS. Combings made up into any form. PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, &c. Also, WHITMAN'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.

VERY HANDSOME WAX DOLLS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Suitable for Holiday Presents Very Cheap.

☞ *SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES AND OIL.*

MRS. J. MERRICK BROWN,
622 No. 45 Mill Street, 3 doors from Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

Boatman's Grocery Store,

LOCK NO. 3, ON CANAL.

LEWIS WOOLMAN.

EVERYTHING IN THE BOATING LINE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
891

W. E. WALKER & CO.,

No. 47 Mill St., Bristol.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE;

Also, WOODEN WARE, and House Furnishing Goods. Discount to the trade. Builders' Hardware a specialty.
483

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,

And in fact, every thing in the Grocery Line.
24

REMOVAL.

P. O. HUTCHINS

Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of

Wood and Mulberry Streets,

where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
610

Groceries & Provisions.

A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.

GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,

At the Old Established

Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,

Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts.

Respectfully informs his friends that he is still there and is prepared to furnish his customers with good Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with anything in the market.
Also a good assortment of Notions, &c., on hand.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season.
609

J. V. FOSTER,

NO. 23 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, AND Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.
☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
613

Dorrance Street Ahead.

THE PLACE TO BUY THE

BEST MEATS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

IS AT

R. SNYDER & SON'S,

Dorrance Street between Wood and Pond,

BRISTOL, PA.

CANNED FRUITS,

Vegetables in Season,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF, MACKERAL, NOTIONS, &c.

A Choice Quality of

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Always on hand.

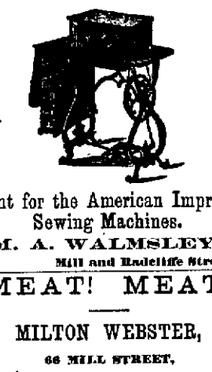
All goods delivered free.
761

Important to Those Desirous of Purchasing

GOOD GOODS

At Low Market Rates!

NEW PLAIN POPLINS, special bargains, 35 to 37½.
BLACK ALPACAS, 30, 40, 45, 50, 62, 75, 80.
REPS, in gay styles, 20 to 22.
DELANES, in remnants, 16, 18, 20.
CALICOES, in remnants, 8 and 9.
WHITE, GRAY AND SCARLET FLANNELS, 28, 30, 40 to 60.
LADIES' MERINO, 40 to 60.
UNION FLANNELS, bargains, 18, 20, 22, 25.
COTTON FLANNELS, bleached and unbleached, 11, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 25.
BLANKETS, good styles, $4.00, $4.75, $5.55 to $6.00.
MEN'S WOOLEN HOSE, 25, 30 to 50.
MEN'S AND BOY'S CASSIMERS, 25, 35, 50, up to $2.00.
TABLE LINENS, 35, 40, 45, 50 to $1.00 per yard.
FELT SKIRTS, $1.10 to $1.25.
OIL CLOTH, 50, 65, 75.
GOOD YARD WIDE MUSLIN, 8, 10, 12, 14.



Agent for the American Improved Sewing Machines.

M. A. WALMSLEY.

623 Mill and Radcliffe Streets.

MEAT! MEAT!

MILTON WEBSTER,

66 MILL STREET,

a few doors above Wood, Bristol, Pa.,

KEEPS always a good quality of Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c., and is

PROMPTLY ON HAND EVERY MORNING,

to supply the wants of his customers. He asks the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.
37

STEPHEN H. CARR,

WOOD Street, Opposite Marble Yard,

Keeps on hand

THE BEST QUALITY OF MEATS OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON,

Beef, Veal, Mutton.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED EVERY MORNING AT THEIR DOORS,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
395

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,

Bread and Cake Baker,

Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,

BRISTOL, PA.

Tea Biscuit and Cakes of all kinds constantly on hand.
Hot Rolls and Fresh Bread served for breakfast.
Orders for Ice Cream and Water Ices filled with promptness.
WEDDINGS and PARTIES supplied.
396

Bristol.

Bristol Mills.

FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL, &c.

ROGERS BROTHERS,

Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour

Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed

of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.

Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
☞ Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.
Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

SAW MILL

at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

PLANING MILL.

Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

SHINGLES

In all the varieties as to size, quality and price, so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

COAL

Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

WOOD

Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap.
CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
471 ROGERS BROTHERS.

COMMERCIAL Insurance Company:

Office No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, Pa.

JAMES M. SLACK, President;
E. G. HARRISON, Secretary.

Directors:

JAMES M. SLACK, JOSHUA PEIRCE,
E. G. HARRISON, JOHN K. WILDMAN,
THOMAS HUGHES, SAM'L H. HARRISON.
A. S. CADWALLADER.

☞ This is a Home Company, and insures on both Mutual and Stock Plans.
All special risks avoided.
Call at the Office or send for copy of Act of Incorporation and Conditions and Plans of Insurance.
353-470

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,

WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,

DEALER IN

COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety.

H. M. WRIGHT,

No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,

DEALER IN

LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover
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